BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 10.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1853.....NO. 2.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less 1st insertion in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,	$ 50
Do. do. 2 insertions,	75
Do. do. 3 do.	1 00
Do. do. 3 months, without change,	3 00
Do. do. 6 do. do. do.	5 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.	8 00
Do. do. 6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on [illegible] charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion [illegible]

Any advertisement upon which [illegible] not marked, will be continued [illegible] ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for [illegible] insertion.

A liberal discount [illegible] made on advertisements exceeding one square [illegible] published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under [illegible] CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v9-tf

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD,
GROCER, Ship Chandler, and Commission Merchant, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C., respectfully informs Makers and Dealers in the above articles, that he will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him, and solicits a share of public patronage, pledging himself to use every proper effort to deserve it.
June 18th, 1853 244-tf

INSPECTORS NOTICE.
THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and countrymen that he was elected INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES at June Court, and would be very thankful for their patronage, promising to transact business with fidelity and and to the best of his ability.
July 1, 1853. [43-tf] PATRICK H. HAND.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it to his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS at nett cash prices, (time granted by adding interest,) 162 Broadway, N. Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of **Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Bareges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Hdkfs.**
The undersigned would invite Merchants from the North, South, East, and West, when in the city to favor him with a call and examine his stock before purchasing.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway,
Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

AT REDUCED PRICES!
RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
EDWARD K. TRYON,
134 *No 2nd Street, Philadelphia,*
MANUFACTURER and Importer of RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, SHOT POUCHES, RIFLE-LOCKS, and materials for Gun-Makers' use.
Dealers will find it to their interest to examine qualities and prices of my goods before purchasing elsewhere
July 15, 1853. 45-6m

PIANOS—MUSIC.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity that he has opened a MUSIC STORE on Market street, above the Carolina Hotel, where he intends to keep a complete assortment of PIANOS of the most celebrated manufacture. No. 6, 6½, 6¾ and 7 octave Pianos, in Rosewood Cases, and with the latest improvements. These instruments have been selected by himself, and he therefore feels confident to guarantee them to be superior in tone, finish and workmanship to any which ever came to this market before. He will sell them at New York prices.
He also keeps, and is constantly receiving, the latest and most fashionable Music for Piano and *all* other instruments. His arrangements with Northern Publishers are such, that he is enabled to receive any ordered piece, either published in Europe or in this country, in *three days*. He will attend to any orders from String or Brass Bands, either for instruments or arranged Music, with despatch, having arranged all the Music of the Wilmington Amateur Brass Band during the last 6 months.
Old Pianos taken in exchange.
All orders for Music or Instruments from the country, will be promptly attended to. HERMANN L. SCHREINER,
Nov. 12th.—[6-tf] Professor of Music.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles.

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;
20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;	
50 " Flour, fine and super;	
50 bags extra family Flour;	

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

CARRIAGES.
WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.
We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.
In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.
All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
March 10th, 1853. 27-1y.

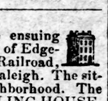
WANT TO SELL—10,000, more or less, of superior Havana Segars of La Josephine's Brand, and other popular brands, which are very fine—at the Fruit Depot.
July 1 WILKINSON & ESLER.

JULY FIRST, 1853. Our Books are posted and our bills are made out, and we are in want of money. Our friends may expect a *visit* from us soon.
Interest will be charged on all accounts standing over six months. JONES & GARDNER.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR HORSE POST-COACHES between this place and Warsaw is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.
The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayettevill daily at 3 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Fayettevill at 10 o'clock, P. M.
June 17.—[41-6m] M. McKINNON.

General Notices.

FOR RENT.
THE SUBSCRIBER will rent, for the ensuing year, his LOT at Battlesboro', in the county of Edgecombe lying immediately on the W. & R. Railroad, and County Road leading from Tarboro' to Raleigh. The situation is perfectly healthy and in a good neighborhood. The building consists of a TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with four rooms, and all other necessary out houses. Also, a good store house. It is a good stand for a store and public house, there being none near, and one very much needed.
Apply to B. H. HALE at Battlesboro, Edgecombe County, N. C.
N. B. Possession can be given immediately.
September, 2d, 1853 52-8t*

DENTISTRY.

DR. T. B. CARR, recently from New York, has opened an office on Market street, next door to Drs. MEARES & ANDERSON.
In addition to a full assortment of the best incorruptible mineral teeth, he has the exclusive right to use in this town, Dr. John Allen's Patent improvement, by which the teeth are united to the plate, with one continuous, mineral gum. This has endured, without the slightest change, the severest test, and is pronounced by competent judges the greatest improvement in the Dental Art, that has been made in years.
Specimens of the new kind of plate teeth, together with numerous testimonials may be seen at his office.
Reference given to individuals in this place, now wearing teeth with this improvement.
Wilmington, June 10, 1853 40-tf

STAVES AND HEADING.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase during the next six months, 175,000 WHITE OAK BARREL STAVES; also, 50,000 ASH BARREL HEADING. If they can be had of good quality, he will pay considerable advance on former prices. Persons wishing to contract, can do so by applying to me here. A. MORGAN.
Wilmington, N. C., August 12th, 1853. 49-t1stD*

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE subscribers having, on the 12th inst., formed a Co-partnership, under the firm of UTLEY & ALDERMAN, have taken the store No. 3, P. K. Dickinson's Building, on North Water street, formerly occupied by Messrs. A. J. & T. J. Jones, where they intend to keep on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail, with DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, SHOES, CUTLERY, FARMING UTENSILS, &c. JOHN UTLEY.
ARCH'D ALDERMAN.
Wilmington, N. C., April 12th, 1853 187-20—32-tf

CHEAP STORE.
PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.
The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Harlem do:
Peas;	Hair do:	British do:
Peanuts;	Shaving do:	Painkiller and
Pork;	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry;	Do. Straps;	Medicine;
Eggs, &c.;	Boxes &c.;	Segars and

all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.
In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.
March 4th, 1853 26-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1853—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neat est and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1852 43-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully funform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.
At Home Again, under Mozart Hall, Front Street.
JOHN KYLE has just received a large and well selected stock of French, English, Irish, Italian, Swiss and American DRY GOODS, which, having selected with the greatest care, he is determined to offer at unusually low rates.—Among which may be found—

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Bleach & bro. Domestics;
do. Drap d'Ete;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
Black and fancy Cassimeres;	Table and Bird Eye Diapers;
Blue, bl'k and gray Sattinets;	Cotton and Russia do.
Plain and striped Tweeds;	8-4 brown damask do.
Plain, striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Black satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	White Linen Drill;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Gent.'s Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Spring Cassimeres;	Boys Straw & Panama Hats;
Tally Velvets;	Fine Boots and Shoes;
Marseilles Vestings;	Porte Monaies and Purses;
California stripes & cottonades	Large supply Looking Glasses

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Super black Grodarine Silk, 36 inches;	Muslin Skirts;
Super black Broc. do.	Gossimer, Belgrade, Reef
do. col'd do. do.	Edge, Black, Bombazine,
Plain and fancy do.	and Silk Bonnets;
Green and blue Boraige;	Black Silk Mourning, or superior Silk Lace Bonnens;
Fig'd and plain do.	Child Pearl Hats;
Lawns and Muslins;	do. do. do. Feathers;
Superfine Armenian do.	Swiss Trimming;
Large emb. Crape Shawls;	do. Edgings and Insertings;
Canton Crape Neck do.	Jaconet do. do;
Silk do. do.	Embroidered Cambrick Hdkfs;
French Habit Collars, worked do. morning do. [fronts;	Linen Cambrick do.;
Neck, Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;	Swiss, Mull & Book Muslin;
Black and col'd Kid Gloves;	Plaid and Striped do.;
do. silk Mits and do.	Jaconet and Cambric;
Col'd " " do.	Bl'k, White & Col'd Cotton Hose;
Cotton " " do.	Bl'k and White Silk Hose;
Buttons, Gimp & Trimmings;	Misses White & Col'd Cot. do

A large supply of men's, women's and children's Shoes.—Together with a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING; besides a variety of other articles too numerous to mention
Also, a large supply of Cross Creek YARNS, at wholesale.
Wilmington, N. C, March 18th, 1853. 11

$20 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called EADY, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her.—She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd
J. H. JERMAN,
SETH DAVIS, } Adm'rs.
December 6, 1852 15-tf

NORTH CAROLINA UMBRELLA STORE.—The demand for and sale of Umbrellas, is rapidly increasing.—The best stock in the State, may be found at No. 1, Granite Row.
Also a few fine Walking Canes, for sale low.
Aug. 5, C. MYERS.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.—Of all qualities, for sale low, by L. N. BARLOW, No. 3, Granite Row.

NEW FLOUR. 30 half bbls. of New Flour, extra; 30 boxes Colgate's No. 1 Soap, half and whole boxes, just received per schr. W. H. Smith, and for sale low for cash, at
Aug. 26. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

General Notices.

JOINT STOCK HOTEL AT SMITHVILLE.
A SUBSCRIPTION to the stock of a Company to build a new and suitable Hotel at Smithville, has been opened. A subscription paper may be found at the Drug Store of Messrs. S. B. & J. A. Evans, corner Front and Market streets, Wilmington, N. C. All feeling the necessity of the movement, are requested to come forward and take stock. COMMITTEE.
Aug. 26. 303-6t—51-4t

ENTERTAINMENT.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will take Scholars to BOARD at his house, at Long Creek Bridge, on reasonable terms. The School at said place will be open on the first of October, and persons wishing to engage Board for their children will please make application as soon as convenient.
Transient or permanent Boarders will also be accommodated, on reasonable terms.
JOHN LARKINS.
September 9th, 1853 1-3w*

FOR SALE.
THE undersigned will sell ten or fifteen HALF ACRE LOTS—lying on the West side of Long Creek, within one mile of the Bridge—on Saturday, the 24th day of September, instant. Terms at sale.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS,
JAS. GARRASON.
Sept. 9th, 1853 1-3w

THE SUBSCRIBERS are weekly receiving articles in their line from New York, Fayetteville, and by Railroad.—Pork, Flour and Bacon—of which we now have a pretty good supply, just received and landing—say some forty bbls. City Mess Pork, some 2 or 3,000 lbs. Bacon, and forty or fifty bbls Flour, assorted, from Hiram Smith, to Fayetteville. We keep Sugar, Coffee, and a few other necessary articles of general use, as a matter of accommodation to our customers. We are truly thankful for the patronage given us heretofore, and earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, with all the addition our friends please to give us.
R. GRANT & BRO.,
To be found at our former stand—Lord's Building, on the Wharf. [Sept. 9th, '53.—1-6w

TOWN LOTS AT LONG CREEK AT PUBLIC SALE.
THE Subscriber will offer at public auction, at Long Creek Bridge, on the 24th day of the present month, six or eight VALUABLE LOTS. Every facility for building is to be had, as there is a Steam Saw Mill now in operation at the place. Conditions at sale.
JOHN LARKINS.
September 9th, 1853 1-ts*

ABSTRACT from the Minutes of the Superior Court of Law, held for the County of New Hanover, at Spring Term, 1853, Hon. John M. Dick, Presiding Judge:
"*Ordered*, That hereafter the Civil Docket shall be taken up on Monday of the first week of the Court, and continued until Tuesday night of the second week of the Term, and that on Wednesday of the second week of the Term, the State Docket shall be taken up and continued until disposed of. Parties and witnesses on the State Docket are not required to attend until Wednesday of the second week of the Term.
"*It is further Ordered*, That this notice be advertised in the Wilmington Herald and Journal newspapers, for six weeks previous to the next Term of this Court," which will commence the 4th Monday after 4th Monday of September next. H. W. FOY, Clerk.
Sept. 9th, 1853 1-6w.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE undersigned have this day associated with them in business, THOMAS W. PLAYER. In future, the business will be transacted under the name of MACMILLAN, DAVIS & CO. MACMILLAN & DAVIS.
September 1st, 1853. 1-1m

THE Books of MACMILLAN & DAVIS are this day closed, and will, in a few days, be ready for settlement. All persons indebted to us will please come forward and settle the same; and those having claims, present them for payment.
Sept. 1, 1853.—[1-1m] MACMILLAN & DAVIS.

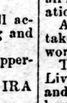
$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th September last, my negro man named KEMP, aged about 36 years; 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; weighs about 180 lbs.; rather light complected, with a scar across his fingers on his right hand, caused by a burn, and has lost a tooth out of his right jaw, (eye-tooth); holds his head well up when spoken to, and rather stocky built. It is thought that he has free-papers and is trying to make his way off to a free State, by the Rail Roads. When last heard from, he was calling himself JIM, and passing himself off as a free man. The above reward will be paid to any one who will apprehend and deliver to me the said negro, or confine him in any Jail so I can get him again.
WILLIAM FRAZIER.
Nashville, Nash County, N. C., 29*th August*, '53. 52-1m

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber in June last, a negro man named CALEB. Said negro is about 35 years old; black complected; blind in one eye; about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. He is well known on Stones Bay, in Onslow county, where he is probably lurking. Said negro Caleb, has already been outlawed. The above reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid, if he is delivered to the subscriber, at his plantation on New River, Onslow County, before the first of January, 1854. M. L. F. REDD.
August 19th, 1853 50-tf

APPLICATION will be made to the next session of the General Assembly of North Carolina for the passage of an Act to incorporate "The Merchant's and Farmer's Bank," in the town of Wilmington.
August 11th, 1853 49-6w

$20 REWARD.

WE will pay for the apprehension and safe delivery in any Jail, so that we can get him again, (my negro fellows SAM) Sam is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high—dark complected. He absconded a few days since, and it is supposed he will make his way back to Ashe county, N. C. DORTCH & BARNES.
Georgetown, S. C., 15th July, '53 48-tf

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT,
12 *miles from Wilmington*, }
August 5, 1853. 48-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE following property, viz:
COMMERCIAL STEAM SAW MILL, now in complete order, lying on the opposite side of the river from and within the limits of the town of Wilmington; attached to the Mill is a Water Lot 190 feet front on the river, running back 450 feet, adjoining which is a Wharf 300 feet front, running back to the Mill Timber Pen. 750 feet on the river, 200 feet deep. NINETY ACRES OF CLEARED LAND, beginning 450 feet from the line of the Mill property, adjoining the causeway opposite the Depot of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, running with the causeway to Alligator Creek, distance one half mile.
ONE HOUSE AND LOT, corner of Fourth and Nunn streets.
ONE TRACT OF LAND, lying on both sides of Jumping Run, one mile and a half from town, containing ONE THOUSAND ACRES.
TWENTY LIKELY NEGRO FELLOWS, all accustomed to Mill work. These negroes are all young and valuable.
THE BRIG KATE HEATH, 190 tons burthen, coppered and copper fastened.
Three-fourths of the New York packet schooner IRA BREWSTER.
BRIG CAPE FEAR, 200 tons burthen, 5 years old, and recently zinced.
My health being bad, and anxious to leave for the South this fall, will dispose of the above property on the most favorable terms. M. COSTIN.
Wilmington, N. C., 30th July, 1853 47-tf

$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber's residence, near Long Creek Bridge, on the 4th inst., his negro man SAM, aged about 28 or 29 years, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; dark complected, slick smooth skin, has a high forehead, with a small scar on the same, thick lips, white teeth, and drooping shoulders. Had on when he left, broad striped pants; shirt made of yellow homespun, with a large pleat in front, and a black broadcloth cap, with a glazed front, heavy brogan shoes. He is probably lurking about Wilmington, where he has relatives. He was raised by Mr. Daniel Anderson, on the North East river, and was purchased by Mr. David Rivenbark from Mr. Anderson, and afterwards bought by the subscriber from Mr. Rivenbark.
The above reward will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his safe confinement in New Hanover Jail.—And an additional sum of $50 will be given for evidence that will convict any white person of harboring said negro.
July 8th, 1853 260-1t—45-tf] LOTT CROOM, Jr.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 1853. 52-tf

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas. Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—

10,000 lbs.	White Lead,	Pure;
6,000 "	"	Extra;
5,000 "	"	No. 1;
500 "	Chrome Green,	in Oil;
100 "	"	Yellow, "
500 "	Yellow Ochre,	"
500 "	Spanish Brown,	"
500 "	Venetian Red,	"

10 bbls. Red Ochre; 50 bbls. Silver's Metalic Paint; 10 bbls. Blake's Fire proof Paint, &c., &c., &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

SILVER'S PAINT.—50 bbls. Silver's Metallic Fire proof Paint, assorted colours. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

MACHINERY OIL.—Just received a small quantity of Machinery Oil as a sample. *Warranted not to gum or heat.* It is equal to the best Sperm oil, and at much less price, and entirely free from Rosin, oil, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

400 OUNCES Sulph Quinine, (Powers & Weightman;) 100 ounces Sulph Quinine, (French;) 3 gross Seidlitz Powders, 59 lbs. Gum Opium; 100 lbs. Gum Camphor; 4 gross Preston's Yeast Powders; 26 lbs. Carmel; 50 lbs. Rhubarb; 10 do. Ipecac; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask S. C. Soda, &c., &c. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaints.
In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.
This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class, the proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.
Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll.
BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D.'s, I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually. Yours truly,
J. S CARROLL.
WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specine in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 papspoonfuls effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*
HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover county, N. C.,
October 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.—
Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public. Respectfully, &c.,
J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.
SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26th, 1851.—MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my Child and then of my Brother.—As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent Physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Gregg, and when I consulted the latter as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But thank God he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed. I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. RAILEY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist, N. E. Corner Front and Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
A liberal discount will be made to Dealers.
May 13th, 1853 36-6m

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!
☞*More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*
CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines. Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.
For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.
For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the me - icines ever heard of.
A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.
None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.
Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York.
T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.
BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.
And for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—36-1y

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.
THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation and all lingering diseases.
As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of Piles, after all other remedies fail.
They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Billous Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.
Also,
DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS:
A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Heart, Inflamation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 16, 1853.

Daily paper one year.....$6,00 } Invariably
Weekly.....2,50 } in advance.

Death of General James J. McKay.

It becomes our painful duty this morning, to announce the unexpected death of one of our most worthy citizens—Gen. [illegible] J. McKay, of Bladen county. Gen. McKay arrived here on last Monday night, from his residence in Bla[illegible] en route for Tarboro', in Edgecombe county, as a wi[illegible]ss in the case of the State against Armstrong. W[illegible]n we saw him on Tuesday morning, he was apparently in better health than for some time previous, [illegible] conversed freely. We learn, that on his return from Edgecombe Wednesday afternoon, he was taken suddenly ill on board the cars, and on arriving at Goldsboro', it was found necessary for him to stop, where he expired, at Mrs. Borden's Hotel at 4 before 8 o'clock yesterday evening, of bilious or cramp cholic, in the 65th year of his age.

As a public man, Gen. McKay was well known to be a firm and consistent Democrat, having served his constituents for 16 years as member of Congress from this District; and, during that time, at one period, occupying, with marked ability, the high and very responsible office of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, of which Committee he was Chairman at the time of the passage of the Tariff Bill of 1846. As a representative, no member of Congress commanded more attention or respect. He might truly be said to have served his constituents, 'till he voluntarily retired, as a national representative—always looking to the best interests of the whole country, and discarding all factious and sectional jealousies.

Previous to his election to Congress, he had been for many years a practitioner of the Bar, with marked success, and had often represented his native County—Bladen—in the State Legislature.—After leaving the Halls of Congress, he was elected Chairman of the Court of Pleas of Bladen county, having previously been appointed a Justice of the Peace, which post he filled with ability to the day of his death.

In the death of Gen. McKay, the public have lost an ott tried, faithful and able servant; and his relatives and friends must long mourn his usefulness as a kinsman and neighbor.

Letter from the Editor.

New York, Friday, Sept. 9th, 1853.

Verily, there is but one New York, and the Herald is its prophet, eminently typifying its good and evil points—its grand rush, and fuss, and fun, and humbug, all underlaid by a fund of solid good sense and shrewdness, and withal an energy that does not admit such a word as fail into its vocabulary, but sometimes arriving at success through courses rather devious than otherwise. A glance at the Island of Manhattan, the site of the City, from the Observatory near the Crystal Palace, will demonstrate at one view the magnificence of unrivalled position, on the most glorious estuary, for trading purposes in the world, gathering in the commerce of New England through the Sound, communicating with the North West by the Hudson, and concentrating, as it were, the waters of all the surrounding bays—Raritan, Amboy and others, at the feet of the Empire City; and while nature has been thus prodigal, art has also been busy, and the Rail Road navigation of the State equals that of all Germany.

But I become statistical without the "documents," and besides, speaking of the Observatory near the Crystal Palace, reminds me of that building itself, which is more to the purpose in hand, and perhaps some remarks with regard to it would be more acceptable to all friends and readers who might ask the question, whether it is worth coming on to see, I would say at once—*No*. Not that I look upon it, or the Exhibition within its walls as a failure; it is not: neither is it a success. There is a little too much good in it to admit of its being wholly condemned, and altogether too much of evil to afford any reasonable ground for praise. But my reason for advising no one to go on is this:—the engravings of the Palace which have been circulated and seen by everybody, are perfectly accurate, and, strange as it may sound, give a better view than can be obtained on the spot itself, which is a wretched site, domineered over by the ponderous Egyptian masses of the Croton Reservoir, and faced on all sides else by sheds, with mammoth hogs and great oxen. The big *muel* is gone to the State Fair, at Syracuse. As for the Statuary, etc., in the inside of the Palace, I must confess to my great surprise at finding every thing such an exact counter part of the engravings which I have seen in Barnum's Illustrated News, and in Gleason's. There is now getting out, an illustrated catalogue of the Crystal Palace, of which some numbers are now on sale at Whitaker's, and I presume at Pierces, which, for two or three dollars, will give quite as good an idea as a two day's examination.

Of course, the United States are most largely represented, the machinery being nearly all American, with the exception of some little from Great Britain and Ireland. Half the machines are not yet up, nor one-fourth in operation. In that department I could see nothing at all superior to the usual Fairs of the American or Franklin Institutes. A Mr. Palmer, from our State, has a patent Thrasher, but amid the confusion of agricultural implements, Mr. Palmer might have turned thrasher himself, without my finding it out.

We should certainly be able to give the whole world a good *lathering*, if soap will do it; for the soap men take the day. We have Washington in soap, mounted on a horse, with a castile tail, Windsor fore-legs. Everything is *soap*—soap—SOAP!—There is too much soap, altogether. Just think of Old Hickory, or Franklin, with *soap*-locks. It is an abominable bastardizing of art, to go about casting *soap-heads*. Genin, the hatter, who got his name up by bidding for the first choice of seats at the Jenny Lind Concerts, also has a big booth, and *such* shiney hats. There is also another nuisance in the shape of innumerable sewing machines in constant operation, sewing little pieces of flannel.

In the way of furniture, carriages, and vehicles of all kinds, axes, saws, fire-arms, pianos, cooking utensils, and in general, everything indicating a practical and vigorous civilization, the United States department is fully equal, and in some respects superior, to any other. In plate, both of silver and gold, we are not up to the French, and they again must yield to the English. In china, we are a good ways behind the English, but not farther than they are behind the French. Some of the old Sevres china, from the Imperial Manufactory, is very beautiful and almost priceless. The English plate is of the richest and most beautiful designs, with setts costing thousands of dollars. In bronzes the French are rather ahead; although Cornelius, of Philadelphia, certainly takes the palm in the way of bronze lamps, chandeliers, etc. The Germans have also some very neat and elegant articles in this line, from Nuremberg, chiefly. The finest glasses of various kinds, colored and otherwise, are exhibited by Austria, from her Bohemian provinces. France comes next. In laces and kindred fabrics, France is first, Belgium does not seem to be well represented, although her productions are equal, if not superior, to the French, as the name of Brussel's lace alone sufficiently indicates. There are some very beautiful specimens of Irish laces, both Limerick and Belfast, as there are also of Lisburn linen, damasks, and Dublin poplins, the latter being a compound of silk and worsted, and of great beauty. In carpets and woolen goods generally, the French are ahead in color and design. There are some very fine specimens from Prussia and England. All of these, as also Holland, are ahead of us in tone and finish.—The specimen of the Gobelin manufacture, in the French department, is the finest in the building.—In art, properly speaking, Italy retains her old preeminence. It is true Thorwaldsen and Powers well represent the Northern races of Scandenavia and the United States; but even *their* perfection was attained in Italy, and they both have lived virtual exiles from their respective countries during their artist life. In the Italian department there are inlaid tables both of wood and of marble, possessing all the softness and beauty of the finest oil painting. It is almost incredible. There is one thing about the object of art in the Italian department; they *are* objects of *art*, and not of mere mechanical skill, although even that must have been excessive; but it is all hidden by a taste as exquisite as the clime, which, in all ages, has been the home of beauty and of love.

There is a long picture gallery over the machinery arcade, which contains an immense number of paintings worth seeing; one, in particular, struck me as beautiful. It is a landscape, No. 529—a soft, mild, cool and sweet thing—an evening scene of wood and hill and water, with the soft, warm haze of a summer afternoon sleeping over all. By the way, I was somewhat amused at a conversation I overheard between two Gothamites who were admiring a picture representing a scene among the Neapolitan Lazzaroni. One fellow, who seemed to be the cicerone, informed the other that it was "the insurrection of the Macaroni." The "venerable" "marvelled."

I have seen the women's rights convention and the strong minded women; Lucretia Mott and Lucy Stone and the Rev. Antoinette Brown and the Bloomers, and all that sort of thing, at the tabernacle. Of course, it was a ridiculous scene, but hardly more so than the World's Temperance Convention at the Metropolitan Hall. I will venture to say that, no Southern delegate will ever attend such again.

But I have done for the present, and remain,

J. F.

P. S.—I am now more fully than ever convinced of the propriety of our course in regard to making an effort to represent the "Old North State"—God bless her!—in this exhibition, which is *not* national, and in which natural resources *could not* show to any advantage. Minerals, ores, etc., of copper, coal or otherwise, or specimens of woods and the like, are either thrown out in the yard, where nobody sees them, or so arranged in the building that nobody notices them. What chance had we then? It is better by far as it is. If people would only look at things in a common sense light, or ever forbear impugning the motives of those who do—as some did ours in this matter—it would be quite as well.

J. F.

County Court.

New Hanover Court of Pleas is in session this week—Justice Miller presiding. The Clerks gave their bonds according to law on Tuesday, and Sheriff Hall renewed his bond on the same day. This being the term for electing County Solicitor for the next four years, the Court, in their forenoon session, elected Eli W. Hall, Esq., for said office.

We learn that a contract has been made with Messrs. Stone & McDowell, to build a bridge over the Northeast River at Hilton, at a cost, when completed, of $10,000. It is to be a free bridge.

The Court yesterday appointed E. D. Hall, Sheriff, and M. London, Esq., to act with the Committee heretofore appointed to build a new Jail—not to cost over 20,000. The old Jail is to be sold and the new Jail to be built without delay.

Committee of Finance.—E. P. Hall, Esq., having resigned, the Court on yesterday, appointed the following gentlemen a Committee of Finance for N. Hanover county, viz:—John A. Taylor, (re-appointed), N. N. Nixon and Robert H. Cowan, Esqrs.

Daily Journal, 14th inst.

Serpent Bean vs. Bean Serpent.—Mr. Daniel Bourdeaux, of Long Creek, brought to our office yesterday, a very curious *vegetable*. We believe it is called the "Serpent Bean," or "Bean Serpent," we don't know which; at all events, it is a Bean of some kind, and very much resembles a Snake, with about half his lower parts curled up. The vegetable was about four feet in length. We intended to keep the "animal" for a show at our office; but our "devil," not feeling disposed to have his subjects superceding him in notoriety, some how got it into his head to capture the "critter" and break him to pieces.

☞ The Steamer Illinois arrived at New York on Saturday, from Aspinwal. She brings no later dates from California. She, however, brought $683,937 in gold dust and 407 passengers. The health of the Isthmus was good on the 2d inst., the day she sailed from Aspinwal.

Later from California.

The Steamer "Star of the West" has arrived at New York, from San Juan, with California dates of the 16th August. She brings $1,000.000 in the hands of passengers. The accounts from the mining regions were favorable. The semi-annual monthly shipments amounted to nearly two and a quarter millions. The approaching elections in California were creating much excitement, and the interest manifested was greater than on any other occasion. Both parties appear sanguine of success. Indian difficulties are again threatening; many depredations had already been committed on the whites.—The laborers and mechanics in San Francisco had struck for higher wages; the latter are now getting from 8 to $10 per day, and the former $6. Flour was quoted at 20 a $22 per bbl. Lumber dull and drooping.

☞ The amount of Coal transported on the Schuylkill canal during the week ending 8th September reached 19,716 16.

Total amount this season.....558,545 11
" " same time last year..519,827 14

Excess over rec'ts same time last year 60,282 03

New York.—The Democratic State Convention of New York, met at Syracuse on the 13th inst. The Convention was called to order by M. C. Story, who nominated Ira P. Barnes, hard shell, for Chairman. John P. Skinner, soft, was also nominated, and a pretty squabble they had of it. They finally determined to hold two Conventions, and what will be the result of the affair, is more than we can tell.—The Editor of this paper writes to us from N. York under date of the 13th. He says, "Neither a Philadelphia lawyer, nor the old Harry himself, could unravel the entanglements of political parties in this State."

☞ At last accounts from Mobile, the yellow fever was still raging violently.

For the Journal.

From the North.—Scribleras No. 2.

Mr. Editor:—I send you to-day, some further thoughts about the difference between this part of the country and my loved home in the sunny South—the South abundant in everything that grows—the genial, generous, *free*, patriotic South—the South first to move in, as it will be the last to uphold the cause of freedom;—the South whose love of freedom, although a land of slavery, was apostrophised, nobly, sagaciously eulogized by Burke, in the British Parliament, when he raised his warning, prophetic voice to warn his country against the rock on which she split, by forcing her colonies into revolution.

In my last letter, I alluded to the wealth of the North, on the score of the trades in the mechanic line. Do not mistake. I do not mean that they have more wealth *per capita*—to the head. Each man here is poorer than each man in any Southern State—even counting the slaves. This was ably and entirely proved by Mr. Fisher, in his pamphlet.—Where the population is more dense, as here, the whole mass, or State, may be wealthier; and yet, each citizen poorer—(necessarily poorer.) Another thing: the States are smaller—they have fewer acres to the citizen than where the States are larger. I meant that wealth, in the mechanical arts, and mechanical *skill*, whereby a people are supplied with all the products and conveniencies of this skill without bringing it from abroad. This is wealth of itself.

I am much obliged to you for your hints about the balance of trade against us, in North Carolina, and in favor of the North. From it I collect the following facts:

Our State pays to the people of this part of the Union as follows:

For steam engines, locomotives, passenger cars, machinery for manufacturing, stage coaches, carriages, barouches, buggies, carts, wagons and wheelbarrows, *per annum*.....$1,000,000
For hats, shoes, boots, saddles, harness, trunks and leather,.....$1,000,000
For hay, Irish potatoes, apples, cabbage, turnips, onions, beets, pork, beef, fish, flour, butter, cheese, buckwheat, milch-cows and other stock,.....$1,000,000
For ready-made clothing, axes and all working tools, ploughs, hoes, rakes, spades, shovels, harrows, sythes and cradles, grass-blades and other farming tools,.....$1,000,000
For iron, coal, piannos forte, bureaus, bed-steads, tables, chairs, sofas, stoves, pots, kettles, ovens, turpentine stills, tubs, piggins, churns, bread-trays and bowls, painted buckets, brooms and axe-helves, sugar, coffee, molasses and rice,.....$1,000,000

Making a total of.....$5.000,000

For articles of consumption that ought to be profitably made at home, or imported directly to our own ports. I do not think the estimate at all above the mark; it is probably below it, by the omission of numerous articles not remembered.

All this money might be saved by using only the axes, hats, shoes, &c., made at home. Why can we not have a *homespun* society or club to effect this object? (It would be the best weapon to fight the abolitionists and fanatics of these parts with.)

I had to-day a particular account of the war going on in China, (a country of three hundred and sixty millions of inhabitants, with which we shall soon have free trade, by the way of California and Oregon,) between the rebels and the troops of the government.

These people are idolators, and heretofore have despised all Christians and their Religion. It is believed the rebels will upset the government; and if they do, there will be a fair chance for the country to be christianized.

I am informed, on good authority, that Tien-ti, the leader of the insurgents, and who claims to be Emperor, is favorably inclined to christianity; and that his party favor that religion. It is believed that much of this probable prospect for our religion is due to the missionary efforts of Gutzloff, for many years past in that country. This man is said to have descended from the Chinese, on his mother's side, although born in Germany. He is a protestant.

Yours, SCRIBLERUS.

Wilmington, Sept. 13th, 1853.

Mr. Editor: Your correspondent "Scriblerus" ought to find out the names of his Chinese worthies, and Germano-Chinese missionaries, before he attempts to enlighten the public with these far away civil wars, amongst the hoary barbarities of idle worship and superstition.

The would-be Emperor, whom he designates as Tien-*ti*, I wish you would inform him, is named Tien-*te*. And this, I presume, is a matter of great importance, inasmuch as I find, on examination, that *Tien*, in their language, means *God;* and I take it for granted, that the new great man that is to be, and perhaps, indeed, now is, having *te* at the end of his name instead of *ti*, (as improperly supposed by "Scriblerus,") is simply intended to be named The God of Tea, just as *Boonerges* means Sons of Thunder.

I beg leave also to let that learned traveler—"Scriblerus"—know, through the medium of your columns, that his protestant missionary is named Gutz*laph;* not Gutz*loff*, as he ignorantly supposes. I am very modest, Mr. Editor, but I must say further, I think "Scriblerus" must be accustomed to the "*country*," and not to the "*city*," judging from his style; and I doubt whether he ever traveled before at all, judging from his passing by everything of value, (except cattle,) which he sees, or ought to see, amongst our Yankee farmers' "patriarchates."

Yours respectfully,

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

☞ Four of the passengers scalded on board the steamer Bay State, have since died. The passengers held a meeting and passed resolutions exonerating the Captain and crew from all blame.

☞ The "North British Review," American reprint, Leonard, Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York, publishers, for August, has been received.

Godey's Lady's Book for October, has also been received. A very pretty number.

North Carolina Conference.—The North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will commence its next session in Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 9th November next. Over 100 ministers are expected to attend. Bishop Paine will preside. We understand the Pastor of the Church is making arrangements for their accommodation. As usual, a large number of visitors will be in attendance.

Heavy Rains.—We had heavy rains here on last Friday night, Saturday and Saturday night. We learn that the Yadkin was not out of its banks, however. From Lexington on towards Greensboro' the water courses were very high—some of them said to be higher than ever before known. Several bridges and mill houses were swept away. Neither the Eastern nor Western mail reached here on Saturday night.—*Salisbury Republican Banner.*

Mail Robbery.—A young man named Eaton, of Hendrysburg, Ohio, with his sister, was arrested on Saturday morning by mail agent Shallcross. The prisoners are charged with abstracting money from the mails as they passed through the post office at that place. The young man was clerk in the office.

From the Charleston Courier.

A Card.

On Board Steamer Gladiator, Sept. 8, 1853.

We, the undersigned being passengers on board steamer *Gladiator*, desire to express our thanks to Mr. Geo. Morrison, the Chief Engineer, for his prompt as well as extraordinary efforts to put the boat's machinery in running order, while lying at Wilmington. As but for his exertions we should necessarily have been obliged to have lost the connection at Charleston, we feel that we are offering to him this evidence of our grateful feelings, and hesitate not to say, as our opinion, that his energy and promptness would be very reliable in cases of emergency generally.

W. O. Harding.	J. S. Mitchell.
W. H. H. White.	B. H. Porter.
T. D. Bell, Ala.	Thos. Garrety.
Lewis J. Lampkin.	Wm. J. Cuton.
Z. Bartlett.	D. W. Marks.
John White.	A. P. Carter.
Thomas Booth.	W. C. Danner.
J. S. Van Gilder.	Jno. W. Montgomery.
William Jones.	A. Spencer.
W. P Harper.	E. Johnson.
A. S. Wallace.	A. L Haseltine.
John D. Hoke.	H. W. Shiffer.
E. S. Bolling.	H. D. Leitner.
Ansley Davis.	Oliver P. Fears.
A. J. Hawthorn.	Lewis S. Hay.
J. C. Todd.	Bryce Smith.

Edward Pierson.

Progress of the Epidemic at New Orleans & Mobile.

New Orleans, Sept. 8.—The interments at New-Orleans on Wednesday were seventy, including fifty-three from yellow fever, and on Thursday fifty-nine, of which only forty-eight were from the epidemic.

In Mobile on Wednesday there were thirty-seven deaths, including thirty-one from the epidemic.

Post Office Robbery.

New Orleans, Sept. 8.—On Wednesday two clerks were arrested in the New Orleans Post office, charged with stealing money from the mails—principally from letters from Texas.

Morocco.

From Morocco, Aug. 9, it is announced that the Emperor of Morocco's forces had obtained a signal advantage over the insurgents in the interior. Two of the rebel cheifs had been captured, and were beheaded at Mequinez. The Emperor was still sick, and had sent for his eldest son, who acts as Viceroy, to return to the Capital. On the coast there was a good deal of activity in commercial affairs. A British steamer had arrived at Larache for the purpose of exploring the rivers of Morocco.

Terrible Gale at Sea.

The Steamship Georgia Severely Injured.—We learn that the steamship Georgia, Capt. Budd, which sailed from New York on Monday afternoon last, at 4 o'clock, with about 300 passengers for Aspinwall, on the following Tuesday, in lat. 36 20, lon. 73 50. (Cape Hatteras bearing north-east, and distant 80 miles,) was overtaken by one of the most terrific gales ever experienced on our coast. The rain fell in torrents, while the wind blew a perfect hurricane. The Georgia's fires were soon put out by the heavy fall of rain, and so serious was the straining in the gale that she sprung aleak, and the pumps choking, finally six feet of water accumulated in the hold Great alarm, of course, for the safety of the vessel, was excited among the crew and passengers, but the captain (Budd) preserved great coolness and command, and at this stage of affairs addressed those on board, urging calmness and energetic fortitude.

The result was that all hands set earnestly to work to bail out the vessel, which was finally accomplished, so far as to enable the firemen again to build the fires. Steam was thus got up, and after all the peril which had been gone through with the Georgia was enabled to reach Norfolk on Saturday afternoon last, to the great joy of the passengers, not, however, without having suffered considerable damage. Such is the extent of her injuries that she will not be able to proceed to sea again for some time, and will have to be put in hands for immediate repairs. The passengers, we learn, have generally left Norfolk, and many came up to this city by the regular boats. Among them is Archdeacon Drew, of the Bahamian Islands, to whom we are indebted for the above facts.

We learn also that the schooner Henry A. Barling, from Montevideo for New York, put into Hampton Roads on Saturday evening, in a crippled condition, having lost her spars in a gale.

Balt. Sun 12th inst.

From the Tarborough Southerner.

Dr. Spencer D. Armstrong.

On Wednesday night last, Dr. Spencer D. Armstrong, confined in our jail on a charge of being accessory to the murder of Tilman Hunt, a negro trader, near Fayetteville, about two years since, made his escape. It seems that he had been very sick and poorly of late, and his wife had been permitted to visit him in prison. By some means he had been furnished with an augur and other implements, with which he made his way through the roof, doubtless with the assistance of some person outside, and let himself down with his blankets and sheets. A reward of $100, it will be seen by an advertisement, has been offered by the Sheriff for his apprehension. He was to have been tried for the offence with which he is charged, at our Superior Court next week; but has, it is feared again eluded justice. There are some thirty or forty witnesses summoned in the case, part of whom reside in or near Fayetteville, who will again for the third or fourth time have to leave their homes in a fruitless cause. The following letter, addressed to the Jailer, was found in the Jail:

Tarboro', Sept. 6, 1853

My dear Sir: I was roused from my repose. By the aid of some unknown stranger I was taken out at the top of this building, and the image or man asked me, did I wish to write anything to my family. I said no, but would like to write a few lines to the proprietor of this house; so I write these lines to let you know that it was an unknown thing to me, and the image or person I never saw before. So please do not think hard of me, as it is a mystery to me how any person could enter this house without any noise, &c. If any of my family should ask about me, show them this letter. This is all I can say. I must go with the stranger, or he will kill me; his dagger is now drawed on me. I love you as a father. Good bye. Very truly yours,

S. D. ARMSTRONG.

Mr. B. Williams.

New Locomotive.—The splendid Locomotive, William A. Graham, passed up Bank street on Saturday *en route* for the Petersburg Railroad, over which it is to be transported to Gaston, where it will be put upon the Raleigh & Gaston road, for which it has been made. It is from the Tredegar Works in Richmond, and in its build and finish reflects great credit upon that establishment. It seems to be a powerful engine. All its parts are well put together and a *tout ensemble* of superior attraction is presented. We were struck with the improved conveniences about it. The engineer's stand has been converted into quite a handsome and comfortable apartment, protected above and around from the weather. In all respects, as far as we can judge, it is a faithful, as it is certainly a beautiful, piece of work.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

☞ The "North British Review," American reprint, Leonard, Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York, publishers, for August, has been received.

Scarcity of Breadstuffs.—The New York Courier and Enquirer thus briefly sums up the accounts from Europe of the scarcity of breadstuffs:

"The short wheat crop in Europe is the leading fact of the day. Its reality is no longer questionable. In England, all accounts concur in representing the wheat crop to be much below the average; and the best authorities estimate that the deficiency will require the importation of the enormous quantity of eighteen millions of quarters before the harvest of 1854. In France, which of late years has been a grain-exporting country, and which for the last three years has furnished England with more wheat and flour than any other country, the wheat crop, it is calculated, has fallen off one-fourth, the present year. In large sections of Italy not half a crop is expected. Spain complains of a deficiency, and Sweden has so poor a harvest in prospect, that she is now largely importing from the Baltic. It is true that other grains, particularly barley, oats and rye, have not generally suffered like the wheat, and it is also true that on the continent the stock of wheat which is secured, is generally of a superior quality; but the fact still remains that, on account of a failure in quantity of this chief staff of life, there will soon be a scarcity of food in Europe.

The New York Tribune has formally and finally taken leave of the Whig party, and declares that henceforth the Tribune shall "have no ticket for State or other officers under its head."

Col. Benton's History.—Election of President by House of Representatives.

One of the latest extracts from Col. Benton's book, published by the New York Evening Post, is in relation to the election of President by the House of Representatives in 1825. After speaking briefly of the remarkable and protracted contest of 1800, 1801, between Jefferson and Burr, which finally resulted in the choice of Jefferson and defeat of Burr, Mr. Benton proceeds:

The second Presidential election in the House of Representatives was after the lapse of a quarter of a century, and under the amended Constitution, which carried the three highest on the list to the House when no one had a majority of the electoral votes. Gen. Jackson, Mr. John Quincy Adams, and Mr. William H. Crawford were the three, their respective votes being 99, 84, 41; and in this case a second struggle took place between the theory of the Constitution and the Democratic principle, and with eventual defeat to the opposers of that principle, though temporarily successful. Mr. Adams was elected, though Gen. Jackson was the choice of the people, having received the greatest number of votes, and being undoubtedly the second choice of several States whose votes had been given to Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay, (at the general election.) The representatives of some of those States gave the vote of the State to Mr. Adams, upon the argument that he was best qualified for the station, and that it was dangerous to our institutions to elect a military chieftain—an argument which assumed a guardianship over the people, and implied the necessity of a superior intelligence to guide them for their own good. The election of Mr. Adams was perfectly constitutional, and as such fully submitted to by the people; but it was also a violation of the *demos krateo* principle; and that violation was signally rebuked. All the representatives who voted against the will of their constituents lost their favor, and disappeared from public life.

The representation in the House of Representatives was largely changed at the first general election, and presented a full opposition to the new President. Mr. Adams himself was injured by it, and at the ensuing Presidential election was beaten by Gen. Jackson more than two to one—178 to 83. Mr. Clay, who took the lead in the House for Mr. Adams, and afterwards took upon himself the mission of reconciling the people to his election in a series of public speeches, was himself crippled in the effort, lost his place in the Democratic party, joined the Whigs, (then called National Republicans,) and has since presented the disheartening spectacle of a former great leader figuring at the head of his ancient foes in all their defeats, and lingering on their rear in their victories. The Democratic principle was again victor over the theory of the constitution, and great and good were the results that ensued. It vindicated the *demos* in their right and their power, and showed that the prefix to the constitution, "We, the people, do ordain and establish," &c., may also be added to its administration, showing them to be as able to administer as to make that instrument. It re-established parties upon the basis of principle, and drew anew party lines, then almost obliterated under the fusion of parties during the "era of good feelings," and the efforts of the leading men to make personal parties for themselves. It showed the conservative power of our Government to lie in the people more than in its constituted authorities. It showed that they were capable of exercising the functions of self-government. It assured the supremacy of democracy for a long time, and until temporarily lost by causes to be shown in their proper place. Finally, it was a caution to all public men against future attempts to govern Presidential elections in the House of Representatives.

It is no part of the object of this "Thirty Years' View" to dwell upon the conduct of individuals, except as showing the causes and the consequences of events; and, under this aspect, it becomes the gravity of history to tell that, in these two struggles for the election of President, those who struggled against the democratic principle, lost their places on the political theatre, the mere voting members being put down in their States and districts, and the eminent actors forever ostracised from the high object of their ambition. A subordinate cause may have had its effect, and unjustly, in prejudicing the public mind against Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. They had been political adversaries, co-operated in the election, and went into the administration together Mr. Clay received the office of Secretary of State from Mr. Adams, and this gave rise to the imputation of a bargain between them.

It came within my knowledge, (for I was then intimate with Mr. Clay,) long before the election, and probably before Mr. Adams knew it himself, that Mr. Clay intended to support him against Gen. Jackson and for the reasons afterwards averred in his public speeches. I made this known when occasions required me to speek of it, and in the presence of friends the impugned parties. I went into the newspapers upon the information of these friends, and Mr. Clay made me his acknowledgments for it in a letter, of which this is the exact copy:

"I have received a paper published on the 20th ultimo at Lexington, in Virginia, in which is contained an article stating that you had, to a gentleman of that place, expressed your disbelief of a charge injurious to me, touching the late Presidential election, and that I had communicated to you unequivocally, before the 15th of December, 1824, my determination to vote for Mr. Adams and not for General Jackson. Presuming that the publication was with your authority, I cannot deny the expression of proper acknowledgements for the sense of justice which has prompted you to render this voluntary and faithful testimony."

This letter, of which I now have the original, was dated at Washington City December 6th, 1827, that is to say, in the very heat and middle of the canvass in which Mr. Adams was beaten by Gen. Jackson, and when the testimony could be of most service to him. It went the rounds of the papers, and was quoted and relied upon in debates in Congress, greatly to the dissatisfaction of many of my own party. There is no mistake in the date or the fact. I left Washington, the 15th of December on a visit to my father-in-law, Col. James McDowell, of Rockbridge county, Virginia, where Mrs. Benton then was, and it was before I left Washington that I learned from Mr. Clay himself, that his intention was to support Mr. Adams. I told this at that time to Col. McDowell and any friends that chanced to be present. I told it as my belief to Mr. Jefferson on Christmas evening of the same year, when returning to Washington, and making a call on that illustrious man at his seat, Monticello; and believing then that Mr. Adams would be elected, and from the necessity of the case, would have to make up a mixed cabinet, I expressed that belief to Mr. Jefferson, using the term, familar in English history, of "*broad bottomed*;" and asked him how it would do? He answered, "Not at all—would never succeed—would ruin all engaged in it" Mr. Clay told his intentions to others of his friends from an early period, but, as they remained his friends, their testimony was but little heeded. Even my own, in the violence of party, and from my relationship to Mrs Clay, seemed to have but little effect. The imputation of "bargain" struck, and doubtless had an influence in the election. In fact, the circumstances of the whole affair—previous antagonism between the parties, actual support in the election, and acceptance of high office—made up a case against Messrs. Adams and Clay which it was hardly safe for public men to create and to brave, however strong in their own consciousness of integrity. Still, the great objection to the election of Mr. Adams, was in the violation of the principle *demos kratoe;* and in the question which it raised of the capacity of the *demos* to choose a safe President for themselves. A letter which I wrote to the representative from Missouri, before he gave the vote of the State to Mr. Adams, and which was published immediately afterwards, placed the objection upon this high ground; and upon it the battle was mainly fought and won. It was a victory of principle, and should not be disparaged by the admission of an unfounded and subordinate cause

The effect of the Maine liquor law has been to increase the drinking of ardent sptrits in Maine. John Neal, of Portland, says—

"At this moment—and it has been growing worse every day, since the first three months were over, when people were blinded by its rashness—there is more intemperance and more drinking in this city and neighborhood, and probably throughout the whole state of Maine, with here and there a doubtful exception, than there has been at any time for twenty years.

It is stated that wherever the Maine Liquor Law is in force, the same effects have been produced.—Persons who were never known heretofore to keep a drop of the "ardent" about their houses, now keep it by the quantity; and instead of dying gradually, they are trying to hurry themselves through this wicked world a little faster than nature intended they should. They go the whole hog, and take the "critter" by the quart, gallon and barrel.

From the Washington Union.

Gen. Dix's Position.

The appointment of Gen. Dix to office by President Pierce has furnished his assailants with a constant theme for invective and vituperation. It has been denounced, again and again, as an act of bad faith to the national democracy, and as a violation of the principles and pledges of his Inaugural Address. Gen. Dix has been held up as the chief of free-soilers, and his promotion to office relied upon as proof that the President entertained sympathies with abolitionism and free-soilism. The answer to these assaults has been, that the President had made the appointment with a satisfactory knowledge that Gen. Dix was standing honestly on the creed adopted at Baltimore, and that his high character for integrity furnished the best guarantee that he would adhere to that creed with fidelity. The prominent and effective part which he had taken in the presidential canvass, and the prompt and zealous support which he gave to the nomination of the Convention, were referred to as corroborative evidence of the soundness of his present position. There was one thing, however, which created some embarrassment in making out a complete vindication—whilst Gen. Dix's acts were satisfactory, there was no precise declaration of his on record, as far as we have observed, that he had adopted and was standing upon the Baltimore platform. That evidence, however, is now supplied, and we take pleasure in laying it before our readers. Gen. Dix has written a letter to a gentleman in Georgia, which we find in the Constitutionalist, which defines his position with clearness and precision. It is as follows:

New York, August 31, 1853.

Dear Sir:—I have just received your favor of the 26th instant, stating that I am represented by whig presses and itinerant orators in Georgia as an abolitionist, &c., and I thank you for the opportunity you have afforded me to say, in reply:

1st. *That I am not, and never have been, an abolitionist in any sense of that term. On the contrary, I have been an open and uniform opponent of all abolition movements in this State and elsewhere, since they commenced in* 1835 *to the present time.* While in the Senate of the United States I opposed the extension of slavery to free territory—a question entirely distinct from interference with slavery where it already exists. In the latter case, I have steadily opposed all external interference with it.

2d. That I have on all occasions, public and private, since the fugitive-slave law passed, declared myself in favor of carrying it into execution in good faith, like every other law of the land.

3d. That I was in favor of the union of the democracy of this State which was consummated in 1850, continued in 1851 on the basis of the compromise measures, and in 1852 on the basis of the Baltimore platform.

4th. That I have since the Baltimore Convention in June 1852, repeatedly given my public assent to its proceedings, and acquiesced in its declarations as an adjustment of disturbing questions by which I was willing to abide.

On these points I may write you more fully in a few days; and in the mean time you are at liberty to use this brief reply to your note as you may think proper.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

Dr. J. P. Garvin.

We are sure that the friends of the President will be gratified to see how triumphantly this letter vindicates the appointment of General Dix. It shows how unreasonably and recklessly he has been assailed, whilst it furnishes additional proof that he has been true to his own faith and to the principles of the national democracy in making his appointments. He knew Gen Dix personally and intimately: he knew his antecedents, and he knew his present position.—He knew him to be a gentleman of high attainments and of unquestionable integrity; and having the most satisfactory assurances of the soundness of his views as to the national platform, he did not hesitate to confide in him as a true national democrat.

We cannot conclude without expressing the hope that the noble example set by General Dix will make and impression upon all who profess to be national democrats, and claim fellowship with the party as such. They, and they alone, can fully vindicate the policy of the President in recognising as national democrats all who adopt and acquiesce in the platform. It is due to themselves that their enemies and the enemies of the President should be silenced and disarmed; and this they can effect by removing all room for doubt or cavil as to their position by following the example of General Dix. No personal jelousy or false pride should be allowed to subject the orthodoxy of those recognised as national democrats by the administration to criticism or controversy. The President has discharged his duty to them, and shown his confidence in them, but have they all stepped forward as became them to sustain him when he has been assailed for their sake? Many have done so, and we honor them for it—those who have not would do well to delay no longer.

Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.

While other associations have received their due meed of praise for their exertions in the cause of suffering humanity, this noble and philanthropic Order has not been mentioned, so far as our observation has extended. The Order of Odd Fellows in New Orleans numbers some two thousand members, a very large proportion of whom are men of families, having wives, children and relatives depending on them for protection and support. Of course, in the sweeping and terrible epidemic that has prevailed in our city for the past two or three months, the Order has not escaped. It has suffered severely.—Some of its noblest, purest and best have fallen victims to the dread destroyer. But, to the eternal honor of the Order be it said, that no Odd Fellow has been compelled to ask assistance outside of his own Order, from any quarter whatever; no Odd Fellow's wife has needed any other attendance or nursing than that which was provided with the utmost alacrity; no Odd Fellow's child has been permitted to suffer. All were affectionately and attentively nursed and cared for, and those who died were buried decently and respectably, and with all due honor.

Neither have the philanthropic workings of the Order been confined to members within its own immediate jurisdiction. It has been called upon to provide for and to inter transient brethren from almost every quarter of the compass. The duties devolving upon it have been faithfully fulfiled. There has been no shirking of responsibility, no dodging of fatigue, no evasion of duty. They were members of a great and noble brotherhood, whose motto is "Friendship, Love and Truth," and like brothers were all sedulously attended to.

Of course, under circumstances like these, the expenses have been very large, almost oppressively heavy; but they have been, and will be, borne without murmuring.

We are, however, much pleased in being able to state that the attention of Odd-Fellows in other parts of the country has been aroused to the state of things existing among the Order here, and that assistance has been promptly forthcoming. The amount received are: $55 from Franklin Lodge, Wheeling, Va.; $200 from Cincinnati Lodge, No. 3; $100 from Eagle Lodge, No. 100, Cincinnati; $50 from Metropolitan Lodge, Cincinnati. We also understand that $300 have been received from Mississippi, and handed over to the officers of the Grand Lodge.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Mechanics Wanted.—The Memphis Whig says there is a great scarcity of good mechanics in that city now, consequently prices have advanced to a pretty high rate. More particularly is this true of brick masons, as there is pressing demands for at least thirty or forty, to carry on work already commenced and under contract. Master builders are afraid to contract any further, for fear they will not be able to get hands. Brick masons are now getting from $3 to $4 per day, and cannot even be had at these rates.

Spare the Birds.—On no pretext whatever should farmers or gardeners permit their birds to be disturbed. Instead of killing them or frightening them away, they should make use of every means in their power to induce them to increase in number and become more tame and familiar. The worst of them earn twenty times what they eat; and then, what exquisite pleasure, to have your garden, yard, orchard, or wood, alive and vocal with the music of merry birds. Plant trees for them, build houses, if necessary, for them, and let no cat, dog or boy ever molest them, and they will teach you lessons of bliss—preach you sermons—and warble you such hymns as you never heard elsewhere. Be kind to your birds.

From the National Intelligencer.

American Independence.

The late Elkanah Watson, for many years a resident of Albany, was present as a spectator in the House of Lords when the Independence of the American Colonies was formally acknowledged by George the Third. The following extract from Mr. Watson's journal affords a vivid picture of that interesting event:

LONDON, Thursday, December 4, 1782.

The great glorious day has arrived when our unconditional independence will be solemnly recognized by George III. in the presence of God and man. Such, at last, are the well earned fruits of a sanguinary and eventful contest of eight long, *long* years, in which period one hundred thousand brave Americans have cemented on the alter of their country, with their precious blood, a prize which will bless unborn millions, and in its eventful effects produce a new era over the entire surface of this benighted world.

At an early hour, in conformity to previous arrangements, I had the honor to be conducted by the Earl of Ferrers to the very entrance of the House of Lords. At the small door he whispered softly into my ear: "Get as near the foot of the throne as possible; maintain your position; fear not." I did so with all the assurance of a traveled Yankee, and found myself early in front of the throne, elbow to elbow with the celebrated Admiral Lord Howe, who had just returned from a successful relief of Gibraltar.

The ladies of the nobility occupied the lord's seat on the woolsack, so called as an emblem of the power and wealth of old England, because it has been mainly derived from wool. The lords were standing here and there promiscuously as I entered.

It was a dark and fogy day—a proper English hanging day. To add to its gloomy effects, the old Saxon windows stand high up, with leaden bars to contain the diamond-cut panes of glass, the walls also hung with dark tapestry, representing the defeat of the great Spanish Armada in 1588. I had the pleasure of recognizing the celebrated American painters, West and Copley, and some American ladies in the group; all rebels at heart; intermixed with many American royalists, some of whom were my near relatives, with long dejected faces, and rage and despair depicted in every lineament of their features. After standing for two hours in painful suspense, the approach of the king was announced by a tremendous roar of cannon. He entered the small door on the left of the throne, and immediately seated himself in the chair of State, decorated in his royal robes, in a graceful, formal, and majestic posture; with his right foot resting on a stool. He was evidently agitated, and drew slowly from his pocket a scroll containing the humiliating speech. I was exactly in his front, six or eight feet distant, with my left foot braced upon the last step of the throne to sustain my position from the pressure in my rear, and critically watched with the eye of a Lavater, in that moment, every motion of his agitated countenance. He began: "My Lords and gentlemen," and in direct reference to our independence, said:

"I lost no time in giving the necessary orders to prohibit the further prosecution of offensive war upon the continent of North America.

"Adopting, as my inclination will always lead me to do, with decision and effect, whatever I collect to be the sense of my Parliament and my people, I have pointed all my views and measures in Europe, as in North America, to an entire and cordial reconciliation with the colonies. Finding it indispensable to the attainment of this object, I did not hesitate to go the full length of the power vested in me, and therefore I now declare them. [Here he paused and hesitated for a moment, and was in evident agitation. The pill he had to swallow in the next breath was repugnant to his digestive organs. In 1775 he repelled our humble petition with indignity, but in 1782 he found himself prostrate at our feet. He recovered himself by a strong convulsive effort and proceeded thus:] *I declare them free and independent States.* In thus admitting their separation from the Crown of their kingdom, I have sacrificed every consideration of my own to the wishes and opinions of my people. I make it my humble and ardent prayer to Almighty God that Great Britain may not feel the evils which might result from so great a dismemberment of the empire, and that America may be free from calamities which have formerly proved in the mother country how essential monarchy is to the enjoyment of constitutional liberty. Religion, language, interests and affection may, and I hope will, prove a bond of permanent union between the two countries."

It is impossible to describe the sensations of my rebellious mind at the moment when the King hesitated to pronounce the words *free and independent* and to notice with what a bad grace he had to swallow the dose; every artery was in full play, and beat high in unison with my proud American feelings. It was impossible not to revert my eyes across the Atlantic and review in rapid succession the miseries and wretchedness I had witnessed in the several stages of the war prior to my leaving America; the wide-spread desolation resulting from the obstinacy of this very man turning a deaf ear to our humble appeals to his justice and mercy, as if a god, but now prostrate in his turn in his speech he tells us in one breath that he has sacrificed every personal consideration; in other words, not yet satiated with innocent blood shed by his Indian allies; and in the next hypocritically invoking high Heaven to guard us against calamities, &c.

The great drama is now closed. The ball was opened at Lexington, where the British red-coats were taught to dance down to Charlestown to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." On this occasion it fell also to my lot to march from Providence, Rhode Island, with a company of twenty-five well disciplined young men all dressed in scarlet, on our way to Lexington with packs on our backs; but they had fled before we could reach the scene of action.

From the House of Lords I proceeded to Mr. Copley's dwelling in Leicester square to dine: and, through my ardent solicitations, he mounted the American stripes on a large painting in the gallery the same day—the first which ever waved in triumph in England.

In leaving the House of Lords I jostled in side by side with West and Copley, enjoying the rich political repast of the day, and noticing with silent gratification the anguish and despair of the Tories.

In the House of Commons the ensuing day there was not much bitter debate, but a good deal of acrimony. Commodore Johnson attacked Lord Howe's expedition to Gibraltar, because he had not gained a decisive victory over the combined fleet of forty-five sail of the line with thirty seven ships. Burke then rose, indulging in a vein of satire and ridicule, a severe attack on the King's speech the day previous, the subject of American independence, saying it was a farrago of nonsense and hypocrisy. Young Pitt, the newly created Chancellor of the Exchequer, then rose and handled Burke with dignified severity, charging him with buffoonery and levity.

Having received from Alderman Wood a card of admission to the gallery of the House of Commons, as the House was rising, the Alderman (who is a member) came into the gallery and invited me to descend with him to the floor of the House. I met Mr. Burke, with whom I had breakfasted, who introduced me as a messenger of peace to Pitt, Conway, Fox, Sheridan, and two or three other members grouped on the floor. I never felt more elevated in my life. In decribing this scene to a friend in France, in a moment of exultation, I subjoined,

"Figure to yourself, my dear friend, a young American traveller of twenty-four, in the full gaudy dress of a Parisian, hailed in the public papers and standing on the floor of the British House of Commons (where the destiny of dear America in its infancy has been so often agitated) as a messenger of peace, surrounded by a group, the brightest constellation of political men that ever graced the annals of English history."

A NEW KIND OF GAS.—We lately had an opportunity of inspecting a new kind of gas made according to a discovery of Henry M. Paine, which appeared to furnish the material of clear and beautiful light at a cheaper rate than any other gas with which we are acquainted. The elements of this gas are benzole, alchohol and water, mixed together; a current of atmospheric air is passed through this mixture, and thereby rendered inflammable. The apparatus is simple, and the production of the gas is attended by little trouble and no dirt. It can be conveniently made in the house, and will no doubt be found very useful for the country. Dr. Hayes, the well-known chemist near Boston, testifies to its goodness. Benzole is the only element consumed in any considerable quantity in the manufacture; this is a liquid costing a dollar a gallon; a gallon is reckoned to yield a thousand feet of gas.

"Mother," said a Spartan boy, going to battle "my sword is too short." "Add a step to it, was the reply of the heroic mother.

SEVENTY SWARMS OF BEES AT WAR.—Ezra Dibble, a well known citizen of this town, and for many years engaged extensively in the management of bees, communicates to us the following interesting particulars of a battle among his bees:

He has seventy swarms of bees, about equally divided on the east and west sides of his house. On Sunday, August 14th, about 3 o'clock, the weather being warm and the windows open, his house was suddenly filled with bees, which forced the family to flee at once to the neighbors. Mr. D., after getting well protected against his assailants, proceeded to take a survey, and, if possible, learn the cause which had disturbed them. The seventy swarms appeared to be out, and those on one side of the house were arrayed in battle against those on the other side; and such a battle was perhaps never before witnessed. They filled the air covering a space of more than one acre of ground, and fought desperately for some three hours, not for "spoils," but for conquest; and while at war no living thing could exist in the vicinity. They stung a large flock of Shanghai chickens, nearly all of which died; and persons passing along the road side were obliged to make haste to avoid their sting. A little after six o'clock quiet was restored, and the living bees returned to their hives, leaving the slain almost literally covering the ground, since which but few have appeared around the hives, and those apparently stationed as sentinels to watch the enemy. But two young swarms were entirely destroyed, and, aside from the terrible slaughter of bees, no other injury was done. Neither party was victorious, and they only ceased on the approach of night and from utter prostration. The occasion of this strange warring among the bees is not easily accounted for, and those most conversant with their management never before witnessed or heard of such a spectacle as is here narrated.—*Conneaut (Ohio) Reporter.*

CAUSE OF THE SCARCITY OF SILVER.—Mr. D'Israeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England, after an investigation of the subject, gives the following as the causes of the scarcity of silver in the country. The same reason apply in the United States. First, while the annual production of gold has quadrupled, the yield of the silver mines has remained stationary; and as the influx of gold has given an immense expansion to business of all kinds and increased the demand for every commodity, silver being no more plentiful now than formerly, has become proportionally scarce. Secondly, Holland and some other European States, silver is the standard of value; and hence the excess of exportation from them has to be paid for in silver coin. Thirdly and cheifly, in India gold coin is not known among the natives, from whom the commodities of commerce are purchased, nor is gold in that country a legal tender; and as the excess of Indian exportation over importation is exceedingly great, there is an enormous drain of silver from Europe and America to pay for the excess. In the year 1852 England alone sent fifteen millions of dollars in silver to India.

Mr. D'Israeli proposes, as a remedy to the growing scarcity of silver, that gold be made the standard of value, and a legal tender throughout the British possessions in the Oriental world.

WHY MR. BUCHANAN NEVER MARRIED.—A correspondent of the New Haven Palladium, writing from Lancaster, Pa., briefly records the reason:

"A short distance from the city is the country residence of Hon. James Buchanan, American ambassador to the court of St. James. Its general appearance at once indicates that no fair hand is there to train the creeping vines of budding roses to their befitting place—as you are aware that the honorable gentleman still remains in single blessedness!—The story is briefly told. Paying his addresses to a young and beautiful lady of this city, each became deeply enamored, and they were engaged. On a given evening, she requested his company to a party at a friend's, which he declined on the plea of business engagements. Circumstances rendering it necessary, her late in the evening, gallanted a young lady to her home, and on the way—*they met.* Mortified and chagrined at what she deemed unfaithfulness and desertion, and imagining the worst, she left the city early in the morning, and returned, *a corpse.* Such is the sad story of his early love, nor can the high places of distinction and trust make him forget, nor the wreaths of honor that encircle his brows bury the memory of the early loved and lost."

PRINTER'S DEVIL.—We have so frequently been asked by friends and others, 'why the boy in a printing office is called the '*Devil*' that we give what little we know upon the subject.

The first person who carried on printing to any event, were John Guttenburg, John Faust (or Faustus) and Peter Schœfier. Germany was the place where the art was invented and first carried on.—The following story is told of the first introduction of printing into France.

"In 1462, Faust carried a number of Bibles to Paris which he and his partner Schœffer had printed, and disposed of them as manuscripts; at this time the discovery of the art was not known in France. At first he sold them at the high price of 500 or 600 crowns, the sum usually obtained by the scribes: he afterwards lowered his price to sixty, which created universal astonishment; but when he produced them according to the demand, and even reduced the price to thirty, all Paris became agitated. The uniformity of the copies increased their wonder, the Parisians considering it a task beyond human invention. Information were given to the police against him as a magician; his lodgings were searched, a great number of Bibles were found and seized; the red ink with which they were embellished was said to be his blood; it was seriously adjudged that he was in league with the devil; whereupon he was cast into prison, and would most probably have shared the fate of such, whom ignorant and superstitious judges condemned in those days for witchcraft. He now found it necessary, in order to gain his liberty, to make known the discovery of the art. This circumstance gave rise to the tradition of 'The Devil and Dr. Faustus,' which is handed down to the present time."

The ignorance and superstition that considered printing an invention of the Evil one would also very naturally suppose the men engaged in it as being the servants of Satan, if not actual friends in human shape. It is universally considered that the above story gave rise to the practice of calling the office boy by the name of Devil.

THE GLOBE WE LIVE IN.—It is known as a fact in geology that below the depth of thirty feet the earth become regularly warmer as we descend. On an average the increase is at the rate of one degree of Fahrenheit for every fifty feet. At the bottom of the mines at Cornwall, a depth of one thousand two hundred feet, the thermometer stands at eighty-eight, equal to high summer heat. At this rate rocks and metals would be melted twenty miles below the surface, and down in the bowels of the earth, several hundred miles, the heat would be twenty thousand times hotter than melted iron.—Who can wonder at earthquakes, when all things rest on a molten sea of fire?

SERVANTGALISM.—*Lady.*—"Wish to leave? Why, I thought, Thompson, you were very comfortable with me!"

Thompson (who is extremely refined)—"Hoh, yes, mam! I don't find no fault with you mam—nor yet with master—but the truth his, mam—the hother servants is so orrid vulgar and hignorant, and speaks so hungrammatical, that I reely cannot live in the same 'ouse with 'em—and I should like to go this day month, if so be has it won't illconvenience you!"—*Punch.*

The "Down East Debating Society" having dismissed the question, "Where does fire go to when it goes out?" have got a new and more exciting one up: "When a house is on fire, does it burn up or burn down."

Some one tells a story of an Irishman, on board of the *Atlantic*, Capt. West. On his last voyage, the following dialogue took place: "Which way does she head, Pat?" "West south west, half west, a little westerly." "If you will improve on that I'll order you a bottle of wine." "Be dad I'll do it,—west southwest, a little westerly, Capt. West." The captain immediately ordered a tumbler and cork-screw.

PUBLIC MEETING HELD THROUGH THE TELEGRAPH.—The "State of Maine" says that only one meeting of the executive committee of the European and North American Railway Company was held during the last three years. They have transacted the whole of their business by *telegraphic meetings.* A meeting being called for a certain day, the members, in place of travelling over perhaps two or three hundred miles of country to assemble, merely had to go to the telegraph office, and, when a quorum was heard from, propositions were offered, amendments made, just as though they were all assembled in one room.

INTEMPERANCE.—The citizens of Florence, Ohio, have passed an ordinance, forbidding the manufacture, sale or giving away, or in any way dealing in, spirituous liquors, within the bound of their corporation.

The Wine Growers' Association of Cincinnati have recently appointed a committee of five respectable doctors, to prepare for them a report (apropos of the Maine Law,) on the "effect of wine on the human system."

The Commercial states that another committee of equally respectable doctors will also prepare a report on the same subject.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR POINDEXTER.—Hon. Geo. Poindexter, formerly United States Senator from Mississippi, died at Jackson, in that State, on the 5th inst. He was the first delegate to Congress from Mississippi, and on her admission into the Union was immediately chosen United States Senator, which position he held for a great number of years. He was likewise at one time Governor of the State. In early life he was a supporter of Gen. Jackson, but in later years he became an inveterate opponent of the Old Hero, withdrew from the democratic ranks, joined the whigs, advocated a recharter of the United States Bank, and supported whig measures generally. Subsequently he retired to private life, until a few years ago, when he again came out as a democrat, but failed to gain any prominence in the ranks of that party.—*Balt. Sun.*

THE FROST IN ILLINOIS.—The Aurora Guardian states that the frost in that vicinity last week did great damage, cutting off large crops of buckwheat, potatoes, corn, &c. The same paper says it is the earliest frost that has occurred during eleven years.

A GOOD HIT.—In the course of a discussion in the Massachusetts Convention, a good deal was said about the licentiousness of the press, whereupon Col. Schoular, the editor of the Boston Atlas, made a very fair retort:

A great deal has been said about the licentiousness of the public press. Now, sir, I happen to have had a great deal to do with the public press, and I must say that the most licentious part of my experience with the public press has been in the defence of men in public stations. [Great laughter.] I trust, Mr. President, I am not out of order.

A writer in the last Edinburg Review states that Byron drew the character of Lambro, the pirate, in Don Juan, from real life without even the substitution of a ficticious name. Lambro was probably in the zenith of his dark celebrity during Byron's second residence in Greece. His story, as recorded by the poet, is mainly true, and the old Patriarch-pirate at the age of between eighty and ninety, was lately living, if indeed he be not yet living, in the island of Zea.

A PILL FOR THE DOCTORS.—The celebrated Dr. James Johnson, editor of the London Medico Chirurgical Review, thus unbosoms himself:—

"I declare as my conscientious opinion, founded on long experience and reflection, that if there was not a single physician, surgeon, apothecary, manmidwife, chemist, druggist, nor drug on the face of the earth, three would be less sickness and less mortality than now prevails."

A fellow down East having been found guilty of violating the Maine liquor law, in disposing of the ardent, and rascally stuff at that, was ordered to stand up and receive the sentence of the court, which was as follows:

"You old reprobate! The court sentences you to drink three glasses of your rascally liquor, and may the Lord have mercy on your belly."

"Pray, Miss C.," said a gentleman the other evening, "why are ladies so fond of officers?"

"How stupid!" replied she, "is it not natural that a lady should like a good *offer sir?*"

"EMBRACING CHRISTIANITY."—This is what the King of Siam said, the first time he hugged an English girl. Not a bad pun in that!

Whatever situation in life you wish or propose for yourself, acquire a clear, lucid idea of the inconvenience attending it.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills for the cure of Scrofula.

Extract of a letter published in the Delhi Gazette, from Mr. Pemberton, of Cape Town. "Dear Wilfred—During the voyage the steward of the vessel, observing that I suffered severely from scrofula, recommended me to try Holloway's Ointment and Pills, informing me that a former passenger had been cured by these invaluable medicines, and, as you had kindly given me a good supply, I commenced using them, and in a few days I found such an improvement in my general health, that I continued them steadily as directed, and I know that you will be pleased to hear that I am now perfectly cured."

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple, Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50, each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Facts, Without Comment.—the Public should know them.

NEW YORK, October 10, 1852.

Mrs. Hardey, No. 119 Suffolk street, writes us that she has been troubled with worms for some three years and that she used one vial of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, which brought away over fifty large worms. Her usual good health immediately returned.

Mrs. Quigby, No. 182 Essex street, New York, under date of November 23, 1852, writes us that she had a child which had been unwell for better than two months. She procured a bottle of M'Lane's Vermifuge, and administered it. The child passed a large quantity of worms, and in a few days was as hearty as ever it had been. Parents, with such testimony before them, should not hesitate when there is any reason to suspect worms, and lose no time in procuring and administering Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. It never fails, and is perfectly safe.

P. S. This above valuable preparation, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Wm. H. LIPPITT, Druggist.

Triumphant Success of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

A Letter from an Officer of our Gallant Navy. We have many other letters. We give one below, and again say to the afflicted, why will you delay trying this great Restorative?

U. S. SHIP CUMBERLAND, GENOA, SARDINIA, January 17th, 1853.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray—Gentlemen:—The first Lieutenant of this ship, who has been suffering many years from the Dyspepsia, and who has been nearly restored to his usual health by the use of "Hamptons Vegetable Tincture," desires you to send him one dozen bottles of that Medicine.

Lieut R., of the U. S. Navy, now on board this ship, also wishes you to send him one dozen of "Hampton's Vegetable Tincture," by the store ship which leaves the United States in February or March for Spezzia.

The Tincture you sent me was received in good order, and I take pleasure in informing you that it has been used with great success by several of our officers in cases of Dyspepsia. I am respectfully yours, VERNON ESKRIDGE, Chaplain U. S. Navy.

Can any further proof be asked. See Letters and Certificates of cases of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, &c.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ORDERED by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 2-tf
September 6th, 1853.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1500 ACRES OF LAND, in the upper end of Robeson county, 25 miles S. W. of Fayetteville, and within two miles of the Stage Road leading from that place to Cheraw, S. C.

This land, with the improvements, has as many advantages as any ever offered for sale in this region of country.—For farming, the upland is inferior to none; and there is enough of it cleared to require the labor of eight or ten hands; and there is, besides, an extensive swamp, easily drained, and which, by trial, has proved equal to the best River land.

To Turpentine getters it holds out greater inducements.—It is densely timbered, and the soil of a kind to render the yield of Turpentine greatest; and is sufficiently near to market to make the business profitable. There is not a better location for a Still in the County.

On the premises is a Saw Mill, which, with the quantity of timber and constant home demand for lumber, could be made a source of considerable profit; also, a Grist Mill, which has always had an extensive custom; a Georgia Gin and a Screw, both new; a good dwelling and other houses, on a healthy location, and with good water.

If not sold privately, it will be put up at public sale on Thursday, the 13th October.

TERMS—Liberal, and made known on day of sale. For further information, address JAS. A. McNEILL, Montpelier, N. C.
September 16th, 1853 2-4w

WONDERFUL, YET NONE THE LESS BEAUTIFUL.

IF you will go to WHITEHURST'S GALLERY, over Messrs. Polley & Hart's Store, Front street, the whole matter will be explained by the excellent and accommodating operator, Mr. B. F. HARRISON, whose experience in the beautiful art of Daguerreotyping, now enables him to rank among the first artists in this profession. With all his honest affability and kindness. If you give him an opportunity he will steal from nature its most lovely smiles. We would advise all who want a perfect and never-fading likeness to go immediately and don't forget to enquire for the IVORY and STEREOSCOPIC DAGUERREOTYPES; they are new and beautiful beyond conception, having almost the infallibility of life. You will be impressed at once with the fact that nature can copy that which nature made. Rooms open from 8 o'clock to sunset. Hours for children from 10 to 3 o'clock. No choice of days for adults.

B. F. HARRISON & CO.
Wilmington, July 21st, 1853 271—tf

MARRIED,

At Federal Point, in this County, on the 7th inst., by G. Pickett, Esq., Mr. JULIUS H. DOZIER, of Smithville, to Miss HESTER ANN NEWTON.

DIED,

In this town, on the night of the 13th inst., Mr. JACOB S. KING, aged about 20 years, formerly of Onslow county.

In this town, on the 14th inst., of Dropsy, Mr. BARTON KING, aged about 25 years.

In Onslow county, on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. MARY, relict of John Sanders, aged 75 years. The deceased was an amiable lady in all the relations of life; at an early age she embraced the Religion of Christ, and united herself to the Methodist E. Church;—she found that the grace of God was sufficient for the trials of life, and to enable her to pass the lonely vale of death fearing no evil. Mrs. Sanders has many relations, both of Sanderecs and Barneses, and also many friends to mourn their loss, but they mourn not as those who have no hope. "Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord." [COM.]

On Moore's Creek, in this County, on the 5th inst., Mr. BENJ. MOORE, in the 24th year of his age. The deceased, from the buddings of youth, bid fair to blossom into a manhood of eminence and usefulness; his promptness to discharge every duty—his generous soul and noble bearing—the amiability of his disposition—the pungent, lively piety which characterised him while living, will ever keep green his virtuous memory in the hearts of his acquaintances and associates. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church at Moore's Creek, and died trusting in the Redeemer, "whom to know aright is everlasting life." [COM.]

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

10—Brig W. T. Dugan, Collins, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

Schr. Dixon H. Swindell, Douglas, from Hyde co., to De-Rosset & Brown; with corn.

11—Schr. Henry Nutt, Garwood, fm Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Dacotah, Mankin, from New York, to Freeman & Houston; with mdze.

Steamer Southerner, Jones, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary.

Schr. Marine, Powell, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Iowa, Davis, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Watts, from Charleston, to Rankin & Martin.

Boat James Cassidey, from Fayetteville, with naval stores, to J. Banks.

12—Schr. Araminta, Andrews, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro; with mdze

Brig Azalia, Gorum, from New York, in ballast, to P. K. Dickinson & Co.

Schr Wake, Briggs, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Ann & Susan, Myers, fm New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Sept 12.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

12—Schr St. Leon, Hutchins, from Boston, to J. R. Blossom. In coming over New Inlet Bar yesterday, (about half tide,) the St. Leon struck and remained on about a half hour; hoisted all her sails and got off, when she commenced leaking. She reports that there was a heavy N. E. wind, and that no Pilot Boat could get out, and she had to come inside without a pilot, or go on Frying Pan Shoals. She has a cargo of lime and merchandize, and she is now on fire in her hold. She has been removed to Mr. Cassidey's Railway, where they will proceed to scuttle her.

13—Bremen Brig Dettmar, Havighorst, fm Philadelphia, to Kidder & Martin.

Brig Sarah Peters, McFarlan, from New York, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Brig Abby Jones, Holkins, from Boston, to Freeman & Houston.

Schr. Albion, Newcomb, from New River, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. John Potts Brown, Collett, fm Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Sept. 14.—Schr. G. W. Robertson, Beacham, from Baltimore, to Russell & Brother, with mdze. On the passage, split rails, lost jibbooms and foretopmast, with sails and rigging attached, and done other damage.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, from Charleston, with 31 passengers.

Schr. Ben Franklin, Giles, from Bath, Me., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Brig Joseph Albion, Clark, fm Boston, to Rankin & Martin; with ice.

Brig Albert Adams, Snow, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

14—Schr. Monterey, Somers, from Philadelphia, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Laura, Whiteburst, from Little River, to Henry Nutt; with naval stores.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Alice, Rothwell, from Fayetteville, to J. R. Blossom.

Sept. 15—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 26 passengers.

CLEARED.

12—Schr. Virginia, Harris, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 1 box and 1 bbl. wax, 28 bales yarn, 3 do. sheeting, 1,560 bbls. rosin.

Steamer Alice, Rothwell, for Fayetteville, by J. R. Blossom.

Sept. 13.—Schr. Laura, Harper, for Shallotte, by DeRosset & Brown.

Brig Richmond, Chesly, for Bath, Me., by Peirce & Dudley; with 104,000 ft. lumber.

Sept. 12.—Barque Yuba, Robinson, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

14—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, for Charleston, with 112 passengers.

Steamer Douglass, Banks, for Fayetteville, by John Banks; with one boat in tow.

Brig Lincoln Webb, Perkins, for Bath, Me, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 150,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Watts, for New River, by Rankin & Martin.

Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Jos. J. Lippitt.

Sept. 15—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, for Charleston, with 70 passengers

Schr. Susan Canon, Edwards, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores and lumber.

Schr. Henry Lee, Errikson, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 43 bbls. copper ore, 501 do. spirits turpentine, 500 do. rosin, 11 bales sheeting, 27 do. yarn, 7,234 feet lumber.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained letters of Administration on the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Josiah Register, dec'd, at the September Term, 1853, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate to come forward and make payment; and such persons as have claims against said intestate, are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. MICHAEL REGISTER, Adm'r.
Sept. 16, 1853.—[2-3t*]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having at September Term, 1853, of New Hanover County Court, taken out letters of Administration on the Estate of John McAuslen, all persons indebted to said intestate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against his Estate, to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of a recovery. T. H. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.
Sept. 15th, 1853. 10-3t—2-3t

JOHN R. HAWES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
September 16th, 1853 2-tljan

Now Ready;

THE NEW METHODIST SINGING BOOK:
LUTE OF ZION,
By I. B. WOODBURY, assisted by Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor of the John Street Methodist Church.

It comprises nearly one thousand pieces of the choicest MUSIC, including almost every old tune of any merit ever published; it represents some two hundred of the finest composers the world ever saw, and contains every variety of meter now in use, with copious indexes to every part. The LUTE is therefore held with truth to be an almost exhaustless mine of the richest Sacred Musical Treasures ever presented to the public. Glowing with the animation and burning zeal of the communion for which it is designed, the tunes are nevertheless equally adapted to the Hymn Books of all denominations of Christians. Of Mr. WOODBURY'S last Book, the Dulcimer, **OVER 150,000 COPIES** have been issued since its appearance three years ago, and still the demand is on the increase. Is any further evidence of the admiration in which he is held as a Composer to be desired?

From the enthusiasm with which the LUTE has already been greeted, a reception for it similar to that meted to the Dulcimer is confidently expected.

Any professional musician desiring a copy of either the Lute or Dulcimer for examination, can have it sent to him, free of postage by remitting 60 cents to the Publisher.

F. J. HUNTINGTON, 23 Park Row, N. York.
Sept. 16th, 1853. 2-4t

FALL SUPPLIES.

WE are now receiving a full assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, AND OTHER GOODS, suitable for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE; and which we offer to sell for cash, or in exchange for Naval Stores, or other produce. Dealers, in town or country, can be supplied on fair terms; and every article sold is warranted to be as represented, or it may be returned at our expense. We have now in store:—Flour, Corn, Rice, Pork, Beef, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Vinegar, Fish, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Candles, Soap, Starch, Spices, Candies, Pepper, Buckets, Brooms, Whiskey, Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wines, Oils, White Lead, Nails, Shot, Lime, Hay, and a variety of other articles, to all of which we ask the attention of purchasers.
Sept. 12th.—[7-tf] FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

10 BOXES T. G. Hasleykins' Fancy Candy;
20 Boxes Stuart, Brissings & Co.'s do. do. For sale
Sept 12] by W. H. McKOY.

OUR BUSINESS in this place will undergo a change on the first of October next. All persons indebted to us will please call and pay up, and those who have any claims against us or against our business connections at Rocky Mount and Richlands will present their bills before 1st of October next.

Orders for our wholesale establishments at the cities of Philadelphia, Pa., and Newbern, N. C., will be attended to at our establishment here, South side Market street.

STERN & BROTHER.
Wilmington, N. C., August 24, 1853 201-2aw—51-tjo.
☞Commercial copy once a week until 1st October.

20 BOXES Adamantine Candles;
20 Boxes No. 1 Soap;
10 do. Colgate's Starch. Just received and for sale
Sept 12] low by WILLIAM H. McKOY.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.....@ 25
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs...5 00 @ 0 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.7 25 @12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.
Tallow.....12½ @ 14
Adamantine..25 @ 40
Sperm.....45 @ 50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.
Java.....14 @ 15
Laguayra....13 @ 14
Cuba.....00 @ 00
Rio.....12 @ 13
St. Domingo..11 @ 12
COTTON, ℔ lb...0 @ 00
CORN MEAL, ℔ bush.....75 @ 80
DOMESTICS,
Sheeting, ℔ yd.7½ @ 8
Yarn, ℔ lb....16 @ 17
EGGS, ℔ doz....22 @ 23
EMPTY BARRELS, each,
Spts. Turp..2 40 @ 2 50
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.42 @ 45
FISH, ℔ bbl.,
Mullets.....@ 5 62½
Mackerel, No. 1 @00 00
do. No. 2 @ 0 00
do. No. 3 @ 0 00
Shad, Ocean,00 00@00 00
Herrings, East. @ 3 50
do. N.C. roe, @00 00
do. Smoked, @ 50
℔ box..
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt....3 75 @ 4 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,
Canal.....6 50 @ 0 00
Baltimore...0 00 @ 0 00
Fayetteville C... @ 6 50
GRAIN, ℔ bush.
Corn.....00 @ 63
Oats.....00 @ 00
White Beans... @ 0 00
Pease, Cow...75 @ 80
Rice, rough...00 @ 0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.....4 @ 4½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.
Eastern....0 00 @ 0 00
Northern...0 00 @ 0 00
IRON, ℔ lb.
English, ass'd..4½ @ 00
American, ref..5½ @ 00
do. sheer...0 @ 00
Swede.....5½ @ 00
LIME, ℔ bbl..1 25 @ 1 37½
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)
Whiskey....33 @ 35
N. E. Rum...00 @ 35
Gin.....36 @ 38
Brandy.....37 @ 38
do. Apple..40 @ 1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)
Floor. B'ds.12 25 @12 50
Wide do.. 0 00 @ 0 00
Scantling.. 0 00 @ 0 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.
New Orleans...00 @ 00
Cuba.....22 @ 25
NAILS, ℔ lb.
Cut.....4½ @ 5½
Wrought.....10 @ 12½

NAVAL STORES, ℔ 280 lbs.
Turpentine,
*Virgin dip..0 00 @ 3 90
Yellow dip..0 00 @ 3 90
Hard.....0 00 @ 0 00
Tar.....0 00 @ 2 50
Pitch.....0 00 @ 1 80
Rosin, No.1.2 50 @ 3 50
do. No.2,0 00 @ 0 00
do. No.3,0 00 @ 0 00
Sp'ts Turp., ℔ gallon...65 @ 66
Varnish, ℔ gal,20 @ 22
OILS, ℔ gallon.
Sperm.....1 15 @ 1 65
Linseed, raw 70 @ 75
do. boiled 00 @ 85
Whale.....0 00 @ 0 00
Rosin.....20 @ 75
POTATOES,
Sweet, ℔ bush.90 @ 1 00
Irish, do....00 @ 0 00
do. ℔ bbl..0 00 @ 0 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.
N. C. Bacon,
Hams.....12 @ 13
Middlings...11 @ 11½
Shoulders..00 @ 10
Hog round..10 @ 11
Western Bacon,
Middlings...@ 9½
Shoulders..@ 8½
N. C. Lard @ 13
West'n do @ 13
Butter.....23 @ 27
Cheese.....10½ @ 12½
Rice, ℔ bbl...17 50 @18 00
do. Prime.00 00 @00 00
Beef, Mess.13 50 @14 00
do. Fulton Market..00 00 @20 00
POULTRY.
Chickens, live.15 @ 37½
do. dead.00 @ 00
Turkeys, live .75 @ 1 25
do. dead, ℔ lb.00 @ 00
SALT,
Alum ℔ bush..00 @ 50
Liverpool ℔ sack, ground..0 00 @ 0 00
do. fine....00 @ 0 00
SUGARS, ℔ lb.
Porto Rico... 6½ @ 8
New Orleans.. 5½ @ 7
Muscovado ... 6 @ 7
Loaf & crush.10½ @ 11
Clarified and Granulated. 6½ @ 9
SOAP, ℔ lb..... 4½ @ 7
SHINGLES, ℔ M.
Contract...5 00 @ 5 50
Common ...0 00 @ 2 50
STAVES, ℔ M.
W. O. Bbl..0 00 @00 00
R. O. Hhd.00 00 @00 00
Ash Head'g..0 00 @00 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.
Shipping..00 00 @13 00
Mill. prime 9 00 @12 00
do.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. SMITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞ THE WILMINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY, Captain CANTWELL, turned out last Saturday at the appointed hour, and marched through several streets in a manner highly creditable to themselves and officers. We learn,—we *saw* but little of their manœuvres. This Company is formed of young men of our town, and most of them not yet arrived at their majority; and under all the circumstances, we think, from what we have heard said, and from what we have seen, that they deserve encouragement. It is only by the favors of any community volunteer companies can be kept up; and now that we have two of the kind in our town, we do hope our citizens will use every effort to keep them fully organized. Their expenses should not be borne by the individual members—all of that should be contributed *by the citizens*. It is enough for any man to give his *time* to such matters, without also drawing upon his pocket—*others* should do the latter, and essentially needful part.

The Light Infantry, we observed, partook of breakfast prepared for them by our hosts of the Washington & Lafayette—THALLY & WHITFIELD.

☞ The German Volunteers, commanded by Capt. Jacob Wessel, paraded last Friday morning, in full summer uniform—blue coat and white pants. From some cause or other, we don't think more than half the Company turned out. Those that were under arms, however, looked well, as usual.

☞ The brig Buena Vista, which vessel put into this port some two or three weeks since, on account of the sickness of Captain WINES, whose death we have already announced, was towed to sea last Friday by the steamer Sam. Beery, from the anchorage near the Inlet. The vessel, we learn, has been thoroughly cleansed. The crew were all well. She proceeds on her voyage to Philadelphia, under command of Capt. KENDEL.

☞ The late rains, it appears, have been pretty extensive, and caused considerable destruction in various ways. On Thursday night last, part of an embankment on the Wilmington & Manchester R. Road, crossing, we believe, a mill stream, about 55 miles from this place, was carried away by the breaking of the mill above the road. The road was washed up some 150 yards, and caused the cars due yesterday morning to be detained until the train leaving Brunswick River could get up, so that the passengers could be transferred. We learn from passengers, that the damages will probably be repaired in the course of to-day. Some seventy-five hands were employed on it yesterday.

Daily Journal, 10th inst.

☞ A new Steamer, called "The Sun," arrived here last Friday, from Fayetteville. The "Sun" is a light draught boat, intended expressly for the Cape Fear River—built in Fayetteville by Rush & Orrell; her depth of water is intended to be 13 inches, when light. Her upper works have not yet been completed.

Three Days Later From Europe.

The Steamer Asia has arrived at New York, with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult. The general intelligence is devoid of interest. The Eastern question was in *statu quo*, but was generally regarded as settled. Mr. Soule was at Paris, where he would remain a few days previous to proceeding to Madrid. It will be seen from the markets, that Naval Stores were in good demand.

☞ The Steamer Bay State, from New York, for Boston, exploded her boiler on the morning of the 8th inst., scalding severely about a dozen passengers. No one was killed. The accident was caused by the cap of the cylinder flying off, driving the steam into the ladies cabin.

VERMONT.—The returns from 104 towns of Vermont, which give Fairbanks, Whig, 14,410; Robinson, Democrat, 12,230, and Brainerd, Freesoil, 4,930. Senate probably Whig. In the House 64 Whigs, 59 Democrats and 15 Freesoilers have been so far chosen.

Later from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—Advices from Galveston, Texas, to the 2d inst. states that the yellow fever had appeared in a mild form in that city, two deaths had occurred the previous week.

The elections have resulted, it is believed, in Peak having been elected as Governor, Dickson as Lieutenant Governor, and Bell, as Representative to Congress. The amendments to the Constitution have been adopted. The River Bill was defeated by overwhelming majorities.

The crops were in a very favorable condition.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—A locomotive to a train of empty cars exploded last night at the junction of the Georgetown and Newburyport Railroad, shattering the engine to pieces and killing the fireman, Mr. Spofford, of Georgetown. The train was just about to take on board a pic-nic party of 500 persons.

Later from Rio.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—The barque William G. Lewis has arrived here from Rio de Janeiro, with dates to the 26th of July. Business steady. The Coffee crop is short. Holders are very firm, and prices have further advanced. Not much disposition to sell at previous prices.

Vermont Election.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 7th.—The returns of the election held yesterday as far as received indicate no choice of Governor by the people, the Whigs having lost as compared with last year. Fairbanks, Whig, has a large plurality, but the result will depend on the Legislature, which runs very close.—The Temperance question operated to such an extent that it is impossible to classify the members so as to arrive at the true state of parties.

Negro Exemption from Execution for Debt—Exciting Discussion at the South.

Our extreme Southern exchanges are filled with able discussions of the new policy now under consideration, viz: *The Exemption of Negroes, from sale by Law, under Execution*. The opposition to the measure is daily becoming more feeble. The measure has its foundation in wisdom and humanity, and it needs but a short consideration to prove to all proper minds the benefit likely to accrue to both master and slave. It is urged by the oppenents of the policy, that it is yielding ground to the Abolitionists. But the powerful argument of the Mobile and Chambers *Tribunes* speaks well to the point and the purpose.

This measure, it is said, "seeks to strenthen slavery by ameliorating it. Abolition would, if it could, invest slavery with horrors most damnable, to insure its destruction. The exemption law would tend greatly to establish the bond of affection between the master and his slave. Abolitionism spends half its strength in endeavoring to reach the mind of the slave and to poison it with discontent."

Such measures as these, if properly and judiciously carried through, will soon produce a state of things, which will cause the agitators of the North, even the most ultra, to be put down with the simple injunction. "Let well enough alone."—*Balt. American Times.*

THE GRAND DIVISION.—The Temperance cause claims some attention just now. In addition to the monster Convention that is looked for at Raleigh, the Grand Division of the State will hold its next session in Wilmington, commencing on the 26th of October. We will only say that no people under heaven know better how to bestow their hospitalities than the citizens of Wilmington, and we look forward to the meeting of the Grand Division as a time of much pleasure as well as of great good.

Goldsboro' New Era.

Free-trade Figures.

The time was when the Democratic doctrine of free trade, in the opinion even of intelligent persons, was no better than a vain and impractible dream. That day of delusion is past. The theory stood the test of experiment, and is now the unchangeable policy of the government. The example of England and of this country attests its wisdom, and no inveterate adherent of exploded fallacies will pretend to suggest a return to the ancient system of restriction and protection.—The annual reports of successive Secretaries of the Treasury, since the free-trade tariff of 1846, concurrently bear, in some cases a reluctant but in all an emphatic, testimony to the successful operation of that great measure of revenue reform.

In another column the reader will find a statement of the revenue from customs, and indeed of the total revenue of the government, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1853. These figures present a grand total of $61,000,000—of which very nearly sixty millions were derived from customs alone. The calculation of Mr. Corwin was exceeded by twenty per cent. The wants of the government under ordinary circumstances by just 100 per cent.!

The tariff of '46 was but the first step towards free-trade. Rome was not built in a day, nor could the Democratic party realize their splendid theory by a solitary achievement. It was a work of time and of progress. Successive advances were made, the outworks were taken and we may begin to make preparation for the final assault on the fortress of error, with the perfect confidence of a glorious victory.

The present tariff is a free-trade tariff only by comparison, and we appreciate the success of its operation by contrast with the deadening and impoverishing effects of the restrictive duties of 1842. In many respects the present is a very burdensome impost, pressing unequally on different interests, and weighing too heavily in the main on the labor of the country. It needs revision and reform. We have won a position in the march of conquest; and the time is come for another onward movement. Another reduction of duties must be made, and the list of untaxed articles must be extended. We want *freer* trade. The country demands it—the occasion is auspicious. We have now *thirty millions of dollars* lying idel in the vaults of the treasury, and we have an annual income exceeding by one hundred per cent, the annual expenditures of the government under ordinary circumstances. The public debt may be extinguished in two years. Then we shall have a clear path before us—The income of the government should be diminished, so as barely to equal the expenditures under the most economical Administration. Every article of necessary consumption may be made to bear the smallest possible burden, and the tax on the people be reduced to the lowest farthing. Then will the government conform to the ideal of its Republican fathers, and we may boast a country without debt, a commerce without restriction, and a people without a burden.

Richmond Enquirer.

Austrian Protest Against the United States of America.

The following memorandum has been communicated by the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of the several foreign courts:

"The events of the 2d of July at Smyrna present in a double point of view a serious deviation from the rules of international law. 1st. The commander of the United States ship of war St. Louis threatened His Imperial Majesty's brig the Hussar with a hostile attack, leveling his guns against the latter, and announcing in writing that if a certain individual detained on board, and whose nationality was contested between the agents of the two Governments, was not surrendered to him at a certain hour, he would take him by force. 2. This act of hostility was committed in the port of a neutral Power, the friend of the two nations. No doubt the threat to attack the ship of a sovereign State, and which carries its flag, is nothing less than a menace of war. Now, the right to make war is inherent in the sovereign power. 'A right of such great importance (says Vattel, Law of Nations, vol. 2, book 3, chapter I,) the right of judging whether a nation has a real subject for complaint, if it be a case to use force to take justly—if prudence permits it—if the good of the State requires it—this right, I say, can only belong to the nation or power representing it. It is no doubt, among the number of those rights without which a Government cannot be conducted in a salutary manner, and which is called the right of majesty.' The founders of the republic of the United States of America have fully acknowledged from the commencement of the Union, the rights reserved for the sovereign power. The articles of confederation and perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, &c., of the 9th July, 1778, contain the following stipulations: 'The Congress of the United States shall alone and exclusively exercise the right of declaring war and making peace.

"This basis of the public law of North America has been maintained and sanctioned by the Constitution of the United States of the 17th of September, 1787, which in the 7th section explicitly reserved to the Congress the power of declaring war. The Constitution of the United States is in this respect in perfect harmony with the public law of Europe. But this right which is reserved for the Supreme Power of each State, would be illusory and null if the commanders of naval forces or others were authorized, either explicitly or tacitly to undertake, either at their own suggestion, or at the command or with the assent of a diplomatic or consular agent, acts of hostility or of war against the ships or troops of another nation, without a special order from the Supreme authority of their country, notified in the terms prescribed by the laws of nations. It is impossible that the regular government of the civilized world should expose their authority, as well as the general peace, to the change of hostilities commenced without the special authority of the sovereign power, by any functionary in foreign parts. We arrive at the second of the two questions of international law mentioned above.

"There is no doubt that if there be any point of maritime and international law, precise, clear and adopted by all nations in the world, it is the inviolability of neutral ports, the absolute prohibition to commit any acts of war or violence there even against an enemy against whom war has been declared.—Modern history affords, but few examples of the latter case. One of those rare examples is the attack of the Dutch East Indian fleet, which had entered the port of Bergben, in Norway, by an enemy's admiral; and, although that attack was repulsed by a cannon of the fort of the neutral port, Vattel, an authority universally acknowledged on the law of nations, nevertheless accused Denmark, the neutral power, of having complained too quietly of a proceeding so injurious to its dignity and its rights. In order the better to establish the accord between all nations and all legists on this question, we may quote the authority of an American statesman.

"The following is the opinion pronounced by Mr. Henry Wheaton: 'The rights of war cannot be exercised except within the territory of the belligerant powers, or out at sea, or within territory having no owner. It follows that hostilities cannot be fairly exercised within the territorial jurisdiction of the neutral State, which is the common friend of the two parties. Not only are all captures made by belligerent cruisers within that jurisdiction illegal and null, but the captures made by ships of war, which place themselves within bays, rivers, at the mouth of rivers, or in the harbors of a neutral State, to exercise the rights of war from that station are likewise null. For example, when a British privateer stationed herself in the river Mississippi, in the neutral territory of the United States, to exercise the rights of war from that point, by going and coming, by obtaining information at Belize, and by searching ships which were descending the river—when this privateer, we repeat, effected a capture at about three English miles from the islands of land formed at the mouth of the Mississippi, Sir W. Scott ordered the restitution of the captured ship. On the same principle, when a belligerent ship, being within a neutral territory, effects a capture with her boat outside of that territory, the capture is considered null. For, although the enemy's force was employed against the vessel captured without the territory, no one can be permitted to make use of a neutral territory in order to carry on war. (The Anna, November, 1805, Robinson's Admiralty Reports, Vol. 5, page 373.)

"If every act of hostility against a declared enemy within the jurisdiction of a neutral State on terms of friendship with the two parties, be disloyal—if captures effected by belligerent cruisers within the bays of a neutral State, or even by the boats of ships without the territory, while the ships remain within it, are null and illegal according to the law of the United States, and according to the decrees of the maritime tribunals of Great Britain, the attack of a ship belonging to a friendly power in a neutral port would merit to be still more severely stigmatized."

FRIENDSHIP OF A PANTHER.

Or a Soldier in the Desert.

[This is a very beautiful and interesting story by M. DE BALZAC, the French Novelist, that has been produced and reproduced in the press of this country, very often within the past fourteen years.]

During the enterprising expedition into Upper Egypt, General Desaix, a provincial soldier, fell into the power of a tribe of Arabs, called Maugrabins, and was by them carried into the desert beyond the cataract of the Nile. In order to place a safe distance between themselves and the French army, the Maugrabins made a forced march, and did not stop until night closed in. They encamped around a fountain surrounded by palm trees. Not supposing their prisoner would attempt to escape, they contented themselves with merely binding his hands; and after having fed their horses, and made their supper upon dates, they all of them slept soundly. As soon as the French prisoner was convinced of this fact, he began to gnaw the cords that bound him, and soon regained the liberty of his hands. He seized a carbine, and took the precaution to provide himself with som dry dates, and a little bag of grain, and armed with a scimeter, started off in the direction of the French army.

In his eagerness to arrive at a place of safety, he urged the already wearied horse until the generous animal fell down dead, and left his rider alone in the midst of the desert. For a long time the Frenchman walked on with the perseverance of a runaway slave, but he was at last obliged to stop. The day was finished; notwithstanding the beauty and freshness of oriental nights, he did not feel strength enough to pursue his journey. Having reached a little cluster of the palms, which had gladdened his heart at a distance, he slep without taking any precaution for his defence.

He was awakened by the pitiless rays of the sun, which fell upon him with intolerable fervor; for, in his weariness, he had reposed on the side opposite to the morning shadows of the majestic palms.—The prospect around filled him with despair. In every direction nothing met his eye but a wide ocean of sand sparkling and dancing like a dagger in the sunshine. The pure brilliancy of the sky left the imagination nothing to desire. Not a cloud obscured its splendor, not a zephyr moved the surface of the desert. The earth and the heavens seemed on fire — they met at the horizon in a line of light as fine and glittering as the edge of a sword. There was a mild and awful majesty in the universal stillness! God in all his infinity seemed present to the soul!

The desolate wanderer thought of the fountains and roses of his native province, and wept aloud. He clasped the palm as if it had been a living friend — He shouted to relieve the forgetfulness of utter solitude. The wide wilderness sent back a sharp sound from the distance; but no echo was awakened! The echo was in his heart!

With melancholy steps he walked around the eminence on which the palm trees grew. To his great joy, he discovered on the opposite side a sort of natural grotto formed by a pile of granite. Hope was awakened in his breast. The palms would furnish him with dates for food, and human beings might come that way before they were exhausted. Perhaps another party of Maugrabins, whose wandering life began to have some charms for his imagination—or he might hear the noise of approaching cannon—for Bonaparte was then passing over Egypt. The Frenchman experienced a sudden transition from the deepest dispair to the wildest joy.

He occupied himself during the day with cutting down some of the palm trees to defend the mouth of the grotto against wild beasts, which might probably come in the night time to drink at the rivulet flowing at the foot of the palms. Notwithstanding the eagerness produced by fear of being devoured in his sleep, he could not finish his fortifications during the day. Toward evening, the mighty tree he had been cutting, fell to the ground with a crash that resounded through the desert, as if solitude had uttered a deep groan.

The soldier trembled as if there had been a supernatural voice in the air. But like an heir who soon ceases to mourn over a rich parent, he immediately began to strip off the broad and beautiful leaves to form his couch for the night. Fatigued by his exertions and the extreme warmth of the climate, he soon fell into a profound slumber. In the middle of the night his sleep was suddenly disturbed by an extraordinary noise. He raised himself and listened—and amid the deep silence he heard the loud breathing of some powerful animal. The sound fell upon his heart like ice. The hair started upon his head, and he strained his eyes to the utmost, to perceive the object of his terror. He caught the glimpse of two faint yellow lights at a distance from him; he thought it might be an opticle delusion, produced by his own earnest gaze, but as the rays of the moon entered the chinks of the cave he distinctly saw an enormous animal lying about two feet from him. There was not sufficient light to distinguish what species of animal it was; it might be a lion, a tiger or a crocodile; but the strong odor that filled the cave, left no doubt of the presence of some large and terrible creature.

When the moon rose so as to shine directly upon the opening in the grotto, its beam lighted up the beautiful spotted hide of a huge panther! This lion of Egypt slept with her head upon her paws, with the comfortable dignity of a great house dog. Her eyes which had opened from time to time, were now closed. Her face was turned toward the Frenchman. A thousand confused thoughts passed through the soldier's bosom. His first idea was to shoot his enemy through the head; but he saw that there was not room enough for that the ball would inevitably have passed her. He dared not make the slightest movement lest he should awake her; nothing broke the deep silence but the breathing of the panther and the beating of his heart. Twice he put his hand to his scimetar, but the difficulty of penetrating her hard rough skin, made him relinquish his project. To attempt her destruction and fail in the attempt was certain death. At all events he resolved to wait for daylight. Day came at last, and showed the jaws of the sleeping panther covered with blood.

"She has eaten lately," said the Frenchman to himself. "She will not awake in hunger."

She was in truth a beautiful monster. The fur on her throat and legs was of dazzling whiteness; a circle of little dark spots of light velvet formed pretty bracelets around her paws; her large muscular tail was beautifully white, terminated by black rings; and the soft smooth fur on her body was of glowing yellow, like unwrought gold, richly shaded with dark brown spots in the form of roses.

This powerful but tranquil hostess reposed in as graceful an attitude as a puss on a footstool. Her head stretched on nervous outstretched paws, from which her long white smellers spread out like silver threads. Had she been in a cage, the Frenchman would certainly have admired the perfect symmetry of her dark form and the rich contrast of colors, that gave such an imperial brilliancy to her robe; but alone, and in her power, it was a different thing. At the mouth of the cannon he had felt his courage rise with increasing danger, but it was sinking now. The cold sweat poured from his forehead, as he watched the sleeping panther.—Considering himself a dead man, he waited his fate as courageously as he could. When the sun rose the panther suddenly opened her eyes—stretched out her paws and gaped, showing a frightful row of teeth, and a great tongue as hard and rough as a file. She then shook herself and began to wash her bloody paws, passing them from time to time over her ears, like a kitten. "Very well done," thought the soldier, who felt his gaiety and courage returning—"She does her toilet very handsomely." He seized a little dagger which he had taken from one of the Arabs—"Come let us wish each other good morning," thought he. At this moment the panther turned her head toward him suddenly, and fixed a surprised and earnest gaze upon him. The fixedness of her bright metalic eyes, and their almost insupportable brilliancy, made the soldier tremble, especially when the mighty beast moved toward him. With great boldness and presence of mind he looked her directly in the eye, having often heard that great power may be obtained over animals in that manner. When she came up to him, he gently scratched her head, and smoothed her fur. Her eyes gradually softened she began to wag her tail, and at last she purred like a petted cat. But so deep and strong were her notes of joy that they resounded through the cave like the rolling of a church organ.

The Frenchman redoubled his caresses, and when he thought her ferocity sufficiently tamed, he attempted to leave the grotto. The panther made no opposition to his going out; but she soon came bounding after him, lifting up her back and rubbing against his legs, like an affectionate kitten. "She requires a great deal of attention," said the Frenchman, smiling.—He tried to feel her ears and throat; and perceiving she was pleased with it, he began to tickle the back of her neck with the point of his dagger, hoping to find a favorable opportunity to stab her; but the hardness of the bones made him tremble, lest he should not succeed.

The beautiful Sultana of the Desert seemed to tempt the courage of her prisoner, by raising her head, stretching out her neck, and rubbing against him. The soldier suddenly thought that to kill her with one blow, he must strike her in the throat. He raised his blade for that purpose; but at that moment she crouched down gently at his feet looking up in his face with a strange mixture of affectionate and native fierceness. The poor Frenchman leaned against a tree eating some dates and cast his eye anxiously round the desert, to see if no one was coming to free him from his terrible companion, whose strange friendship was so little to be trusted. He offered to feed her with some nuts and dates; but she looked upon them with supreme contempt. However, as if sensible to his kind intentions, she licked his shoes and purred.

"Will she be so when she gets hungry?"—thought the Frenchman. The idea made him tremble. He looked at the size of the panther. She was three feet high, and four feet long, without including her tail, which was nearly three feet more in length, and as round as a great cudgel.

Her head was as big as a lion's and her face was distinguished by a peculiar expression of cunning.—The cold cruelty of the tiger reigned there; but there was likewise something strangely like the countenance of an artful woman, in the gaiety and fondness of the present moment. She seemed almost like Nero drunk. She had her fill of blood and she wished to frolic.

During the whole day, if he attempted to walk away, the panther watched him, as a dog does his master; and never suffered him to be far out of sight.—He discovered the remains of his horse which had been dragged near the mouth of the cavern, and he easily understood why she had respected his slumbers.

Taking courage from the past, he began to hope he could get along very comfortably with his new companion. He laid himself by her, in order to conciliate her good opinion. He patted her neck, and she began to wag her tail and purr. He took hold of her paws, felt her ears, and rolled over the grass. She suffered him to do all this; and when he played with her paws, she carefully drew in her claws, lest she should hurt him. The Frenchman again put his hand upon his weapon, with a view of plunging it in her throat, but he was still held by the fear that he should not succeed, and that the animal would tear him to pieces in her agony. Besides, he really began to have an unwillingness to kill her. In the lonely desert she seemed like a friend. His admiration of her beauty, gentleness, graceful activity, became mixed with less and less of terror. He actually named her Mignonne, in remembrance of a lady whom he had loved in his youth, and who was abominably jealous of him. By the end of the day he had become so familiar with his dangerous situation, that he was almost in love with its exciting perils. He had even taught the panther her name. She looked up in his face, when he called "Mignonne."

When the sun went down she uttered a deep melancholy cry. "She is well educated," exclaimed the gay soldier. "She had learned to say her evening prayers."

He was rejoiced to see the panther stretch herself out in a drowsy attitude.

"That is right, my pretty little blonde," said he "You had better go to sleep first."

He trusted to his own activity to escape during her slumber. He waited patiently; and when she seemed sound asleep, he walked vigorously towards the Nile. But he had not gone a quarter of a league over the sand, when he heard the panther bounding after him, uttering at intervals a loud sharp cry.

"Of a truth," said he, "her friendship is very flattering; it must be her first love.' Before she came up, the Frenchman fell into one of those dangerous traps of loose sands, from which it is impossible to extricate one's self. The panther seized him by the collar, and with incredible strength brought him to the other side of the ditch at a single bound.

"My dear Mignonne!" said the soldier, caressing her with enthusiasm, "our friendship is for life and death."

He retraced his steps. Now, he had a creature that loved him, to whome he could talk; it seemed as if the desert were peopled. Having made a signal flag of his shirt, he concluded to wait patiently for human succor. It was his intention to have watched during the night, but sleep overpowered him. When he awoke Mignonne was gone. He ascended the eminence to look for her, and soon perceived her at a distance clearing the desert, with those long high bounds, peculiar to her shecies. She arrived with bloody jaws. When receiving his caresses, she purred aloud, and fixed her eyes upon him with even more fondness than usual. The soldier patted her neck, and talked to her as he would to a domestic animal—"Ah, ah, Miss! you have been eating some of the Maugrabins. Ain't you ashamed? Never mind—they are worse animals than you are. But please don't take a fancy to grind up a Frenchman. If you do, you won't have me to love you any more."

This animal was so fond of caresses and play, that if her companion sat many minutes without noticing her, she would put her paw in his lap to attract attention. Several days passed thus.

The panther was always successful in her excursions for food, and always returned full of affection and joy; she became used to all the inflections of the soldier's voice, and understood the expressions of his face. Sometimes he amused his weary hours by counting the spots on her golden fur, and observing how beautifully they were shaded; she showed no displeasure even when he held her by the tail to count the splendid white and black rings, that glittered in the sunshine like precious stones. It was pleasant to look upon the graceful outlines of her form, the glossy smoothness of her neck, and the majestic carriage of her head. She delighted him most when she was in a frolic. Her extreme gracefulness and agility as she glided swiftly along, jumped, bounded, and rolled over and over, was truly surprising. When she was darting up the rocky eminence at her swiftest speed, she would stop suddenly and beautifully as the Frenchman called "Mignonne."

One day a very large bird sailed through the air over their heads. In the desert, anything that has life is intensely interesting. The Frenchman quitted the panther to watch the flight of the bird, as he slowly and heavily fanned the air. In a few minutes the Sultana of the Desert began to growl. "She is certainly jealous." tho't the soldier, as he looked at her fierce and glittering eyes. They gazed intelligibly at each other, and the proud coquette leaped as she felt his hand upon her head; her eyes flashed like lightning and she shut them hard.

"The creature must have a soul!" exclaimed the Frenchman.

This account was given by the soldier himself, while I was admiring the docility of a powerful animal in the menagerie at Paris. "I do not know," continued the narrator, what I had done to displease Mignonne so much—or whether the creature was merely in sport—but she turned and snapped her teeth at me, and seized hold of my leg. She did it without violence—but thinking she was about to devour me, I plunged my dagger at her neck. The poor creature rolled over, uttering a cry that froze my heart. She made no attempt to revenge my blow, but looked mildly upon me in her dying agony. I would have given all the world to have recalled her to life. It was as if I had murdered a friend—some of the French soldiers, who discovered my signal, found me some hours afterwards, weeping by the side of her dead body.

"Ah, well," said he, after a mournful silence, "I have been in the wars in Germany, Spain, Prussia and France—but I never have seen anything that produced such sensations as the desert—oh, how beautiful it was!"

"What feelings did it excite?" asked I.

"Feelings that are not to be spoken," replied the soldier solemnly. "I do not always regret my cluster of palm trees and my panther; but sometimes their remembrance makes me sad; in the desert there is every thing and there is nothing."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I cannot tell," said he impatiently—after a pause he added, "God is there without man."

A Hoboken acquaintance of ours, with a couple of friends, sat down the other night at a round table to consult the spirits. Our space will not allow us to narrate minutely the progress of the manifestations, we must, therefore, content ourselves with the result. Our friend swears that after a few hours sitting, during which they merely put their hands to the table and raised them to their lips, the mahogany got so excited that it eluded their grasp, threw them down under it, and then flew round the room, broke the chairs, and finally smashed the mirror and mantle-piece ornaments. Our friend swears that it was the spirits—but the neighbors say that the spirits on the table, in the shape of decanters, made them all so drunk that they had a fight, in which the furniture got annihilated. These spiritual manifestations are very common. There seems to be an inherent hatred between furniture and crockery and spirits.—*Reveille and Review.*

Fanny Fern.

It is stated some days since that this popular writer had been divorced from her husband, a Mr. Farrington; but it would appear from the following communication from Fanny herself that this is a slander. The note was sent to the Sunday Visitor, and of course knocks the other statement in the head:

"Oh my! 'what a great fire a little matter kindleth.' I've just been reading a long yarn in the papers telling every body who I am. Some say I am somebody, and somebody says I am some. Well, what would they give to know? Now as this is an age of speculation, if some one will make an offer worth while, I'll humor every body just this once. Here I've been N. P. Willis and all his folks, Dr. Beecher and all his folks, and a dozen others; and for aught I know, all their folks. Yesterday, husband came home with his face as red as a beet, and says he, 'Fan, who are you?' Mercy on me! how I felt. There he stood in his terrible majesty, looking as though he would burst with choler. I tried to speak, but as soon as I opened my mouth, my heart tried to leap out, and if I was to die for it, I could not have spoken one little word. But to-day I am in humor. I am a little woman, four feet five in my slippers, always at home, reading, writing, at work on husband's old duds, or doing something else, generally lively as a cricket, a friend to everybody, (except to tyrannizing men, who want to take all the honors of everything, even to bringing up a family, without ever lifting a finger to help, only once in a while coming in of an evening and rocking the cradle, so that their wives can go marketing or to the washerwoman's) independent in everything, neutral in nothing, good looking of course, live No. 34, right back of the church, little white house with green blinds, small yard in front, and as pretty a little Fanny Junior, in the nursery window, as any one can brag of. I'm no 'bloomer' as some say, for I hate to see women so immoral. It looks as though they tried to do something and couldn't. I go in for 'women's legitimate rights,' but let the lords of creation stay what they are, and mind you 'neither the advice or consent of council!"

FANNY FERN.

Heroism and Cruelty.

A most touching instance of heroism, and one of the most atrocious acts or cruelty, the truth of which is vouched for by the most respectable authority, occured during the Columbian struggle for independence. The Spanish General Morillo, the most blood thirsty and treacherous tool of the Spanish King, was created Count of Carthagena and Marquis de la Pueria, for services which rather entitle him to the butcher or hangman. While seated in his tent one day, he saw a boy before him drowned in tears. The chief demanded of him for what purpose he was there.

The child replied that he had come to beg the life of his father, then a prisoner in Morillo's camp

"What can you do to save your father?" asked the General.

"I can do but little, but what I can shall be done."

Morillo seized the little fellow's ear and said, "would you suffer your your ear to be taken off to procure your father's life?"

"I certainly would," was the undaunted reply.

A soldier was accordingly called, and ordered to cut off the ear with a single stroke of the knife.

The boy wept, but did not resist while the barbarous order was excuted.

"Would you lose your other ear rather than fail of your purpose?" was the next question.

"I have suffered much, but for my father I can suffer still," was the answer of the boy.

"And now go!" exclaimed Morillo, untouched by his sublime courage, "the father of such a son must die."

In the presence of his agonized and vainly suffering son, the patriot father was executed. Never did a life picture exhibit such truthful lights and shades in national character! such a deep treacherous villany, and such lofty enthusiastic heroism.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. W. H. Bobbett, Mr. J. T. PETTEWAY, to Miss E. Q. MOORE, all of this place.

In Duplin county on the 4th inst., by Nathan Murray, Esq., Mr. EDWARD JOHNSON, of this town, to Miss T. SHOLAR, of Duplin co.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 8—Schr. Henry Lea, Errickson, from Charleston, to Geo. Harriss.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

9—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, fm Charleston, with 40 passengers.

9—Schr. Mary Isabella, Sumner, from Norfolk, to Russell & Bro.; with staves. On the passage split foresail, mainsail, jib and main gaff topsail.

Steamer Evergreen, Watson, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Master.

10—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, fm Charleston, with 28 passengers.

CLEARED.

Sept. 8—Brig China, Holmes, for Marseilles, by Peirce & Dudley; with 115,000 feet lumber, 4 spars.

Steamer Henrietta, Allen, for Fayetteville, by Wessel & Ellers.

9—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, for Charleston, with 89 passengers.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

9—Schr. Maria Pickup, Robinson, for Philadelphia, by J. H. Flanner; with 60 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,900 do. rosin.

10—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 84 passengers.

Schr O. G. Parsley, Vangilder, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 9.—Cotton—The sales of this article have been limited since last report—sales of 48 bales at 9; 83 at 10¼; 126 at 10¾, and 200 bales at 11 cents. The receipts of new Cotton thus far, reach some 200 bales. Received since our last, 1,600 bales. We have no transactions to report in Long Cotton. Rice—The demand for this article since our last, has about absorbed the receipts, which comprise 1,681 tierces. The sales show a range of figures extending from 3¼ to 3 15-16ths, as in quality; but the bulk of the operations were within the range of 3¾@3¾ ℔ hundred. Corn—Some 8000 bushels North Carolina, received at the close of the previous week, were sold at 62c.; and 2000 bushels which arrived subsequently, in a heated state, bro't 58 cents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Naval Stores.—Turpentine for the past week has continued to advance and the market closes at $3 50 with a fair demand. The decline in Tar has checked receipts—we continue last weeks quotations. No sales of Rosin to report—Spirts Turpentine finds buyers.—Wheat continues to arrive freely and is taken at $1 ℔ 60 lbs. for Red and White, at which it is in good demand. Oats arrive sparingly, and when in good order bring 30c. ℔ bushel. Corn for shipping when in good order commands 55c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7th—(For 3 days previous.)—Naval Stores.—The arrivals of Turpentine continue very light, and prices are rather nominal, though $5 would have been accepted yesterday for some lots of North County to arrive. Spirits Turpentine receded slightly on the date of our last, with an irregular market, but again improved, closing yesterday, with sales at a further advance of 2½c. on the prices of Friday. Rosins continue in good demand. The sales are about 2500 bbls. Wilmington and North County Turpentine, now on the way to London, at $4 25 for the former, and $4 50@$4 75 for the latter; 400 small North County, here, $4 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; 1800 Spirits Turpentine, in whole lots, at 60, 61, 63, 64 abd 65c., cash, including some on short time at intermediate rates—retail lots brought 62½@65c; 900 small North County Common Rosin, $1 40, afloat and in yard; 1550 Wilmington, $1 55 in yard, and $1 60 delivered; 950 No. 2 and low No. 1, $1 87½@$2 12½; and 3100 No. 1 and White, $2 75@$3 ℔ 280 lbs.

Rice.—The favorable accounts from abroad for Grain and Flour, have induced a better demand for Rice for export, and some 1500 tcs. or more have changed hands at $3 50@4 52½; and 1000 bags Bengal, dressed here, for export, on terms we did not learn.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.—The Cotton market is quiet at no quotable decline. Lower grades would however be difficult to sell without some concession. The market closed quiet. Sales of the week 31,710 bales, of which speculators took 4,240, and Exporters 4,880 bales. Stock, 870,509 bales, including 540,053 bales American. The quotations were Fair Orleans 7d., Middling 6¼d., Fair Upland and Mobile 6¾d., Middling Mobile 6d., Middling Upland 5 15-16d.

Breadstuffs continued excited, owing to unseasonable weather, and prices had still further advanced. For the week the advance in Wheat had been 4d. @ 8d. ℔ bushel, and in Flour 1s. @ 1s. 6d. a 2s. ℔ barrel. Corn was in demand at 6d. @ 1s. per quarter advance.

White Wheat was quoted at 8s. 6d.@8s. 8d.; mixed and red do. 8s. @ 2s. 6d. Canal Flour 28s. 6d.@29s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 30s. @ 30s. 6d.; Ohio 30s. 6d.; Southern 26c. 5d. White and yellow Corn 31s. 6d.@32s 6d.

Provisions—Beef was in considerable demand at fair rates. Pork quiet but steady. Bacon sides and shoulders quiet and unchanged. Lard in fair demand at 59@60s. Tallow 52s. 3d. Rice was very active at 21s. 6d @24s. for Carolina.

Bark brought 8@9d. Rosin was in good demand. Sales of 3,000 bbls. at 4s. 7d. @ 4s. 9d. for common, and 10s. 3d. for fine. Turpentine brisk and improving. Sales of 2,000 bbls., to arrive, at 12s. 6d.@13s. Spirits advanced to 55 @ 56s.

Sugar was quiet but firm. Coffee unchanged. Tea active, for the finer sorts, at full prices; Common sorts neglected.

A NOVELTY.

I HAVE just received a case of soft white FUR HATS, the lightest Hat ever sold here, weighing only two ounces; they can be carried in the pocket.

July 27 C. MYERS.

MOCKING AND CANARY Bird Cages for sale at Aug 26, WILKINSON & ESLER.

Schools.

SCHOOL.

MR. GEO. W. JEWETT will open a School in this place on the first Monday of October next, comprising all the branches of an English and Classical education usually taught in the Academies and High Schools of New England, where he has been for many years one of the most successful teachers.

He has also had much experience in the preparation of Teachers for Common Schools.

Reference.—S. JEWETT. [Sept 9th, 1853—1-tf

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, grateful for past favors, takes this method of announcing to his friends in Duplin, and the neighboring counties, that he designs resuming his Classes in the above Institution, on Monday, the 19th September; when he hopes, by diligent attention to the improvement of all who may be placed under his care, to merit a continuance of their support.

Mr. S. will receive a few pupils as Boarders in his own family. Rates of Tuition as heretofore.

JAMES M. SPRUNT.

Kenansville, Duplin Co., 31st Aug., 1853.—[307-6t—52-3t

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

REV. WM. H. BOBBITT will open a School, in the town of Wilmington, on the first Monday in October next.

A Circular containing terms, &c., can be found either at the store of Wilkinson & Esler or at G. H.